THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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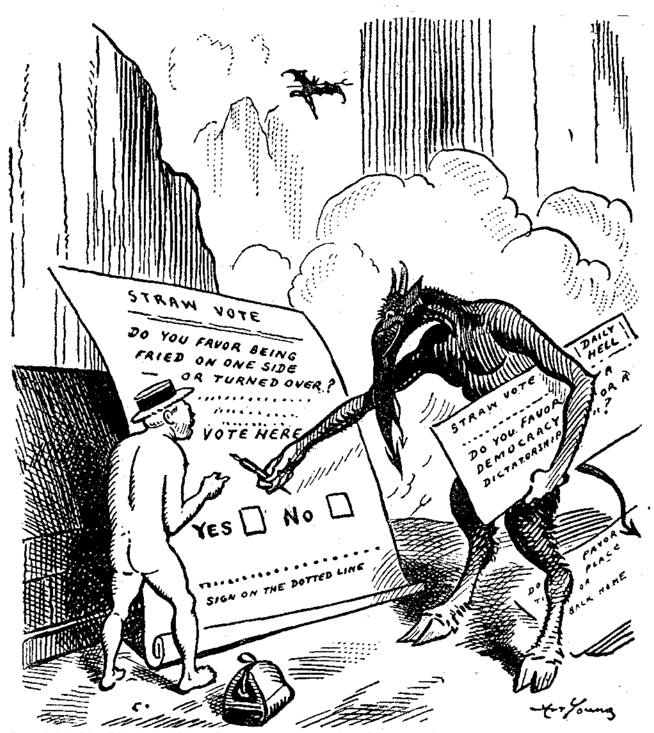
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

2,386,052 STRAWS FORECAST TUESDAY'S TEMPEST

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT? "Kings' ransoms will be spent in getting this news to the public at the earliest opportunity; thousands of dollars will be considered a small price if a few minutes may be saved in presenting the news at its newest." These words appeared nearly two months ago in these pages and THE LITERARY DIGEST promised, through a journalistic enterprise, including the largest Presidential straw-vote ever attempted, to anticipate this most important news "not by minutes, or even by days, but by weeks." The poll, both in actual number and in percentage of returns, has proved to be the largest in history. The final figures, presented this week, show a total larger by more than a quarter of a million votes than the next largest poll, THE DIGEST'S "straw-vote" on the Mellon plan, taken early this year. The proportionate return in the present poll was more than 15 per cent. on the total number of ballots sent out, as against an average return of about 12 per cent. for national polls. The whole country, both by this test and by a number of others, has shown a striking interest. Among the hundreds of expert observers, and hundreds of thousands of casual readers, who have followed the poll since it really "got into its stride" three weeks ago, few have suggested that it was not truly anticipating the news of the Presidential election.


STRAW VOTE
DO YOU FAVOR BEING FRIED ON ONE SIDE — OR TURNED OVER?
VOTE HERE
YES ☐ NO ☐
SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE
DAILY HELL
STRAW VOTE
DO YOU FAVOR DEMOCRACY OR A DICTATORSHIP?
FAVOR PLACE OR BACK HOME
Art Young

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ARRIVAL OF THE EDITOR WHO IS ALWAYS TAKING STRAW-VOTES

Here are the final returns, presented in that spirit of non-partizanship, of honest desire to get at all sides of a complex question, which THE DIGEST, among American periodicals, has made peculiarly its own. Briefly, Mr. Coolidge receives more votes than all his opponents put together, and Mr. La Follette receives a slightly larger popular vote than goes to Mr. Davis. THE DIGEST does not predict the election of Mr. Coolidge. It presents its findings, vouches for the honesty and general accuracy of its poll, and leaves its readers to draw their own conclusions. These conclusions, as editorial comment throughout the poll's progress has effectively indicated, will vary a great deal. In view of the very large vote in favor of Mr. Coolidge, however, it would seem that there must be definite limits to that variation, if the poll is to be considered, in any way, a reliable gage of public opinion. The test of its reliability will come, of course, within a few days. In the meantime, its findings seem to be accepted by nearly everybody, with the exception of a few vigorous partizans whose views are not supported by its figures.

The air is as full of conflicting "straws" and prophecies to-day as it was when THE DIGEST began its big poll, nearly two months ago. There are still plenty of prophets ready to predict that the President will have a "walk-over," and there are still plenty of others who declare that Mr. Davis is situated much as Mr. Wilson was in 1912, when a split Republican party threw victory to the Democrats at the last moment. There is also wide report of a "conspiracy" between followers of La Follette and Davis to throw the election into Congress with the chance that a minority candidate, even one of the Vice-Presidential candidates, may reach the Presidential chair. The commentary of THE DIGEST'S big poll on all these conflicting claims and counter-claims may be seen, both in the table of figures and, more readily, perhaps, in the map on page 7 of this issue.

To be entirely fair in charting the map, we have given the critics of the poll the benefit of any doubts that they have raised, from time to time, as to the absolute accuracy of the returns from any "straw-vote." It has been argued in the words of the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, speaking for a number of other Democratic editors, that any mail poll favors the Republican candidates; and that THE DIGEST'S own record of the way in which the present poll voters voted in 1920 shows that the ballots went to a disproportionate number of Republicans. It must be emphasized, in this connection, as has frequently been pointed out in these columns, that THE DIGEST did not ask about the politics of its poll voters, but only how they voted in 1920. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats voted the Republican ticket in that year. Therefore, it can not be said that, on the basis of THE DIGEST'S figures, so many votes went to Republicans, so many to Democrats, but only that the distribution was between those who voted the Democratic and the Republican tickets

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1924 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

	1924 VOTE									
	ELECTORAL VOTE	COOLIDGE	DAVIS	LA FOLLETTE	FARIS	FOSTER	NATIONS	WALLACE	JOHNS	TOTAL FOR STATE
1 Alabama.....	12	5,752	12,186	1,668	10	18	150	9	14	19,807
2 Arizona......	3	4,272	2,005	2.230	5	10	47	4	20	8,593
3 Arkansas......	9	5,818	11,210	2,016	11	14	76	5	7	19,157
4 California....	13	76,730	10,280	65,169	215	384	845	84	541	154,248
5 Colorado.....	6	19,225	4,711	6,156	24	65	148	16	119	30,464
6 Connecticut...	7	25,635	3,856	4,695	49	62	47	16	56	34,416
7 Delaware.....	3	2,911	1,362	357	1	10	12	2	5	4,660
8 Dist. Columbia	—	4,694	1,471	1,522	1	14	74	3	9	7,788
9 Florida.......	6	7,567	9,692	2,316	26	16	321	11	22	19,971
10 Georgia......	14	5,541	17,111	2,642	12	11	31	10	14	25,372
11 Idaho........	4	5,888	1,525	3,623	9	28	68	4	30	11,175
12 Illinois.......	29	98,414	19,313	38,952	96	600	739	76	140	158,330
13 Indiana......	15	56,620	20,256	11,494	76	106	430	59	69	89,110
14 Iowa.........	13	44,703	9,910	21,413	38	120	567	46	47	76,844
15 Kansas.......	10	31,179	8,833	8,838	59	48	452	28	134	49,571
16 Kentucky....	13	15,527	15,623	3,350	8	13	199	9	44	34,773
17 Louisiana.....	10	5,281	7,693	2,371	8	23	58	11	29	15,474
18 Maine.......	6	19,046	3,180	1,865	9	21	54	11	40	24,226
19 Maryland....	8	12,018	8,877	5,118	11	37	172	17	65	26,315
20 Massachusetts	18	87,801	11,391	16,724	25	245	129	47	484	116,846
21 Michigan.....	15	72,482	8,579	21,966	69	299	545	40	88	104,068
22 Minnesota....	12	36,982	5,622	20,498	39	260	290	47	219	63,957
23 Mississippi....	10	2,292	10,773	963	6	3	28	9	23	14,097
24 Missouri......	18	47,113	31,349	10,682	214	65	318	32	69	89,842
25 Montana.....	4	7,629	1,807	4,502	—	42	82	6	10	14,078
26 Nebraska.....	8	20,862	8,892	8,883	19	51	321	30	64	39,122
27 Nevada......	3	1,230	348	899	2	—	1	1	4	2,485
28 N. Hampshire.	4	10,348	2,136	1,255	6	4	47	2	50	13,848
29 New Jersey...	14	45,338	8,497	9,523	25	96	101	31	34	63,645
30 New Mexico..	3	2,882	1,770	1,639	3	5	22	2	6	6,329
31 New York....	45	161,017	35,097	55,640	72	869	398	133	264	253,490
32 North Carolina	12	11,073	17,704	1 474	11	12	22	4	36	30,336
33 North Dakota.	5	7,372	1,433	4,821	5	29	41	2	51	13,754
34 Ohio.........	24	87,306	22,855	29,746	88	249	1,265	84	137	141,730
35 Oklahoma....	10	21,692	18,114	5,737	20	22	241	22	20	45,868
36 Oregon.......	5	18,478	5,246	8,752	16	65	256	11	50	32,874
37 Pennsylvania .	38	84,166	17,890	25,328	121	273	2,016	68	320	130,182
38 Rhode Island..	5	12,331	1,631	1,536	7	35	15	7	45	15,607
39 South Carolina	9	1,516	12,105	714	4	4	32	9	16	14,400
40 South Dakota.	5	7,274	1,602	5,324	11	23	114	15	10	14,373
41 Tennessee....	12	12,179	16,034	2,250	15	11	122	6	30	30.647
42 Texas........	20	24,890	39,648	8,848	50	62	302	37	65	73,902
43 Utah........	4	5,929	2,293	2,821	4	15	10	2	11	11,085
44 Vermont	4	8,647	865	971	2	5	25	5	25	10,545
45 Virginia......	12	12,365	20,615	3,339	16	53	195	11	31	36,625
46 Washington...	7	26,039	4,692	16,351	24	100	488	26	138	47,858
47 West Virginia.	8	15,550	12,176	2,141	10	23	167	3	15	30,085
48 Wisconsin....	13	30,005	5,059	39,305	52	144	198	29	143	74,935
49 Wyoming.....	3	3,416	743	1,578	5	9	18	7	34	5,810
50 State unknown		15,008	9,350	8,511	27	70	225	25	119	33,335
TOTAL VOTES.....	531	1,348,033	505,410	508,516	1,636	4,743	12,524	1,174	4,016	2,386,052

	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1920						
	REP.	DEM.	SOC.	FARM. LABOR	PROH.	DID NOT VOTE	TOTAL
1 Alabama......	3,943	12,081	39	1	8	3,735	19,807
2 Arizona.......	3,978	2,966	41	8	13	1,587	8,593
3 Arkansas......	4,534	11,266	64	4	3	3,286	19,157
4 California.....	92,052	25,214	2,139	88	574	34,181	154,248
5 Colorado	17,293	6,577	182	34	37	6,341	30,464
6 Connecticut...	23,972	4,347	188	28	46	5,835	34,416
7 Delaware......	2,636	1,182	13	1	3	825	4,660
8 Dist. Columbia	2,718	1,060	24	2	3	3,981	7,788
9 Florida	5,151	10,729	48	3	21	4,019	19,971
10 Georgia.......	3,553	16,978	24	1	8	4,808	25,372
11 Idaho	6,413	2,197	47	7	11	2,500	11,175
12 Illinois	101,004	25,080	1,226	336	178	30,506	158,330
13 Indiana.......	52,203	20,564	496	110	139	15,598	89,110
14 Iowa.........	50,690	11,933	234	88	102	13,797	76,844
15 Kansas.......	29,354	10,021	231	24	46	9,895	49,571
16 Kentucky.....	13,759	15,290	83	11	24	5,606	34,773
17 Louisiana	3,551	8,866	36	3	1	3,017	15,474
18 Maine........	16,364	3,344	53	2	6	4,457	24,226
19 Maryland	11,616	9,052	168	28	10	5,441	26,315
20 Massachusetts.	83,186	12,303	765	32	27	20,533	116,846
21 Michigan......	71,255	12,105	651	120	146	19,791	104,068
22 Minnesota.....	39,542	7,799	426	946	93	15,151	63,957
23 Mississippi....	1,375	9,900	19	15	2	2,786	14,097
24 Missouri......	46,655	29,686	313	46	62	13,080	89,842
25 Montana	8,175	2,911	48	72	5	2,867	14,078
26 Nebraska	21,965	9,103	154	17	74	7,809	39,122
27 Nevada.......	1,302	670	28	4	5	476	2,485
28 New Hampshire	9,227	2,316	30	3	5	2,267	13,848
29 New Jersey ...	42,805	9,710	467	35	32	10,596	63,645
30 New Mexico...	3,046	2,156	21	5	2	1,099	6,329
31 New York	156,492	44,869	3,138	262	356	48,373	253,490
32 North Carolina	8,766	16,770	31	2	7	4,760	30,336
33 North Dakota.	9,357	1,630	56	18	22	2,671	13,754
34 Ohio	87,407	29,177	837	52	85	24,172	141,730
35 Oklahoma	18,750	18,888	347	16	5	7,862	45,868
36 Oregon........	20,252	6,127	211	13	62	6,209	32,874
37 Pennsylvania..	84,462	18,134	843	167	392	26,184	130,182
38 Rhode Island .	10,997	1,700	76	6	12	2,816	15,607
39 South Carolina.	914	11,206	4	—	2	2,274	14,400
40 South Dakota..	9,323	2,011	21	107	14	2,897	14,373
41 Tennessee.....	10,499	14,436	51	3	16	5,642	30,647
42 Texas	15,361	45,046	263	10	22	13,200	73,902
43 Utah.........	6,103	2,608	86	36	5	2,247	11,085
44 Vermont......	7,517	950	18	3	15	2,042	10,545
45 Virginia	10,475	19,749	72	17	19	6,293	36,625
46 Washington...	29,453	7,651	320	651	64	9,719	47,858
47 West Virginia..	15,211	9,906	92	12	21	4,843	30,085
48 Wisconsin.....	45,892	9,126	1,016	29	208	18,664	74,935
49 Wyoming	3,466	1,220	22	8	3	1,091	5,810
50 State unknown.	13,724	8,256	128	44	30	11,153	33,335
TOTAL VOTES....	1,337,738	566,866	15,890	3,530	3,046	458,982	2,386,052

FINAL TOTAL FOR ALL CANDIDATES (UP TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 22, 1924)..........2,386,052

in 1920, whatever their essential politics. It appears, also, that, in the important matter of drift, as between Republican and Democrats since 1920, there has not been a great deal of change. That is to say, the growth of Mr. La Follette's strength, which may give him a larger popular vote than Mr. Davis in the coming election, has been drawn with a fair amount of equality from the two old parties, and has not greatly disturbed their proportionate standing as of four years ago.

On the basis of the present Digest poll, even allowing the critics their claim for a considerable margin of error, which may or may not be proved, it will be seen that the totals seem to point to the probability that Mr. Coolidge will receive the electoral votes of a sufficient number of States to insure his reelection. There are strong claims that Mr. La Follette will carry both Minnesota and Iowa, but The Digest's figures do not indicate this. Minnesota's ballots have shown a consistent majority, of considerable margin, for Mr. Coolidge throughout the balloting. Iowa seems to be even more strongly for the President. California, however, has, from the first, shown a strong sentiment for the Wisconsin candidate, and therefore, in spite of the fact that the present vote is 76,730 for President Coolidge to 65,169 for Senator La Follette, the State is marked doubtful in the map printed herewith. At the same time it will be remembered that Hiram Johnson, who is admittedly in close touch with political conditions throughout the State, recently declared that California would give the President a safe majority.

North and South Dakota, where the Non-partizan League had its origin, are also put into the doubtful column because of the La Follette strength shown there. Whatever arguments the Democrats have advanced for considering that The Digest's poll favors Republican aspirations would apply, of course, quite as well to La Follette, and in admitting that La Follette's showing makes the vote of California, Nevada, and North and South Dakota somewhat doubtful, The Digest is following a policy of giving the benefit of the doubt to the Progressive forces. Similar doubts, on account of Democratic strength, are admitted in the case of Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Maryland.

With these doubtful States eliminated, it will be seen that La Follette, at least according to the opinion exprest by voters in the Digest poll, is sure of carrying only the single State of Wisconsin. On the other hand, there is some indication that, in the popular vote, he may pass the Democratic candidate. Wisconsin casts 13 electoral votes. The States credited to Mr. Davis—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

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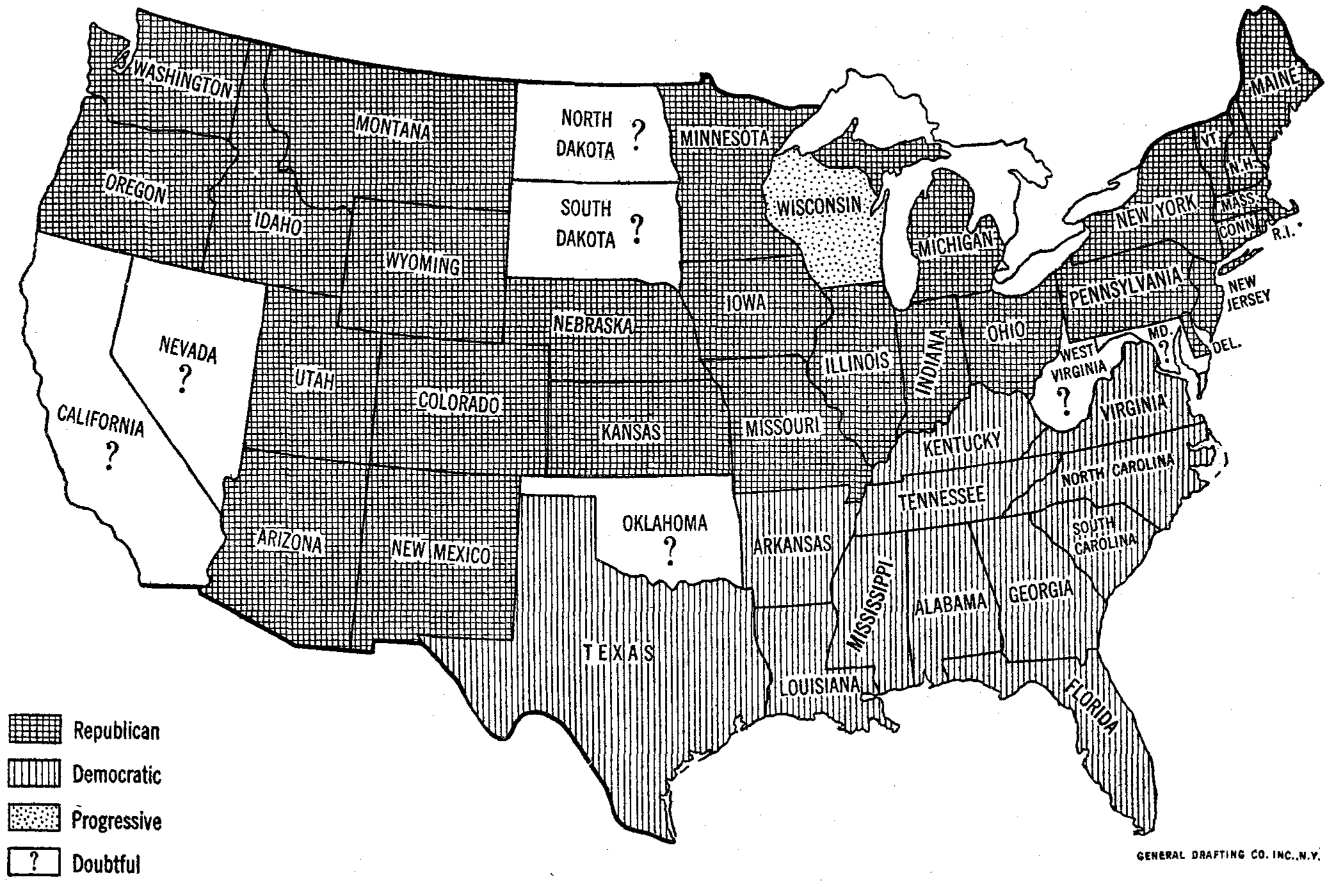


HOW THE VOTERS VOTED IN THE BIG "LITERARY DIGEST" ELECTION POLL

This map puts into graphic form the results indicated by the table on the opposite page, and is therefore not a prediction, but a record of the preferences shown by the voters. As our poll is only a "straw-vote," the states where the figures are at all close are classed in this map as doubtful. Thus in California, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Maryland, Mr. Coolidge, while in the lead, has less than 50 per cent. of the total vote, and in North and South Dakota and West Virginia he has too slight a margin over 50 per cent. to be decisive. Kentucky's vote is close, but the State is shown Democratic because its poll shows a slight margin for Davis and it has voted Democratic in the last six Presidential elections.

Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—cast a total of 139 electoral votes. Granting Mr. Davis the doubtful states of Oklahoma, West Virginia and Maryland, the Davis total would be 165 votes. The electoral votes of the various states will be found in the second column of the main table on page 6.

The same table shows that, granting Mr. La Follette the State of Wisconsin together with the other states in which his strength is considerable—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada and California—his total electoral vote would amount to 39. The electoral vote of Mr. Coolidge, according to these calculations, would represent the difference between the total Davis-La Follette vote, and 531, the total vote of the Electoral College. Mr. Davis's vote of 165, plus Mr. La Follette's vote of 39, a total of 204 votes, subtracted from the total electoral votes of 531, would leave Mr. Coolidge with an electoral vote of 327. The number of electoral votes necessary to elect is 266. As the Detroit *Free Press* puts it:

> "If we accept the LITERARY DIGEST poll as reasonably accurate, there is little room for doubt regarding what the country will do if it remains in its present temper for the next two and a half weeks."

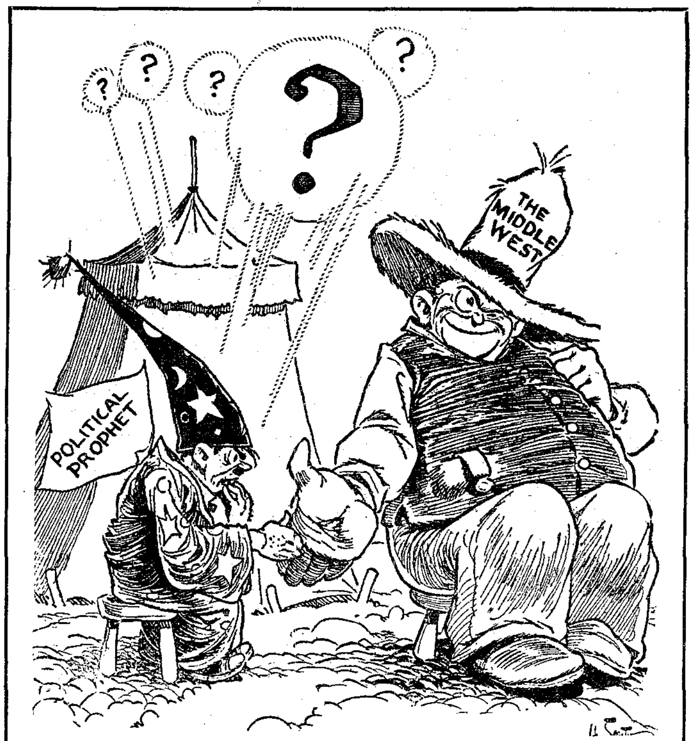
It is difficult to get a true cross-section of the community through any possible form of polling, admits the Republican Boston *Herald*, which finds the DIGEST poll "sufficiently" a cross-section as to be "of great interest." At least, adds the editor:

> "When the returns from California come in, if La Follette is running dangerously there, we shall regard THE DIGEST as a true guide. If in Iowa a decidedly serious disarranging of party strength takes place, the Republican still ascendant, we shall again say that THE DIGEST has done a good job."

A Southern Democratic editor, writing in the Macon *Daily Telegraph*, turns the argument from a mere question of win or lose to the "rights in the case." No man ever "throws away" his vote, wise men in plenty have told us, who votes for what he considers right, no matter how hopeless his cause may be. The future is made for causes that are lost in the present. And so, remarks the Georgia editor, with cheerful philosophy:

> "Editor Edwin S. Martin, of *Life* and *Harper's Easy Chair*, who does much of his writing in a spirit of charming humor, says that notwithstanding the LITERARY DIGEST poll, there are several people of considerable importance who are going to vote for Davis. One of the first he mentions is President Hibben, of Princeton, who was one of the big Republicans who urged the country to vote for Harding four years ago as the best way for America to get in the League of Nations. He sees his mistake and is warmly supporting Mr. Davis. Miss Ida Tarbell, the author of the 'Life of Lincoln' and one of the able economic writers of the time, who was brought up as a Republican, is also going to vote for Mr. Davis. Then, too, there is Professor Fisher, of Yale, who is doing some of the most effective writing in the campaign for Mr. Davis. And Everett Colby, a distinguished Republican, finds the Republican party on the wrong side of moral issues, especially in its attitude toward foreign affairs. He is not only going to vote for Mr. Davis, but his reasons why, as given in the New York *Times*, should be very heartening to the Democrats and rather disconcerting to the Republicans. Of course, these are just representative voices. There is a great army of people who do not get in the papers and who do not fill out cards for THE LITERARY DIGEST, who are going to vote for Mr. Davis.
>
> "As Editor Martin reminds us, the Republicans themselves are not at all satisfied with the LITERARY DIGEST poll or they would not be working so desperately to get the few people friendly to Mr. Davis to vote against him. As selfish as is the Republican party, surely it could not spend so much cold cash and effort to deprive Mr. Davis of a small complimentary consolation vote.
>
> "Speaking seriously, the Republicans are desperately afraid. Even if Coolidge should be elected this year, stand-pat Republicanism is in growing disrepute, and its days are numbered. It

has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. During the last four years, it has permitted corruption of a shocking character, and a type of corruption that could have easily been prevented. It has also been inefficient. It has lacked wofully in ideals as well as in moral health."



STUMPED

—Smith in the Columbia *Record.*

Among the tens of thousands of comments on the poll, made by editors and others throughout the country, there have been a few critics who believe that THE DIGEST "deliberately set out to help the Republicans by this poll, and that it represents so much propaganda." This idea is generally repudiated both by Democratic and Republican editors, North and South, and seems to be held chiefly by a number of the more radical partizans of Mr. La Follette. "For one thing, the reputation of the magazine makes that idea untenable," observes *The Ohio State Journal.* "For another, it could not afford to risk looking like a fool after November 4." A Democratic editor, writing in *The Times-Picayune,* of New Orleans, finds some amusement in the much-circulated statement that Nebraska postmasters were saving the ballots and voting them for the Republican candidate. The idea that Republican postmasters "all over the country" were "stuffing the vote" was thoroughly discredited when the Post Office Department produced figures to show that most postmasters, being "hold overs" from previous administrations, are Democrats. It may safely be said, as the poll concludes, that it was $99^{44}/_{100}$ per cent. pure of duplication, "repeaters," or fraud of any sort. As for the Nebraskan who thought he had found large evidence of repeating, says the New Orleans *Times-Picayune,* "it is perhaps unnecessary to add that this suspicious soul frankly avows his dislike of the trend of the published straw-vote returns." Considering the reliability of the poll in general, especially in the light of criticisms made by partizans, both for Mr. La Follette and Mr. Davis, the Minneapolis *Tribune* remarks, from its vantage point of pleased Republicanism:

"One of the La Follette 'alibis' is that the mailing lists used by THE DIGEST are not broadly inclusive of all kinds and groups of voting citizenship. Some of the more enthusiastic friends of Mr. Davis explain the lop-sided Coolidge vote by saying that Republican postmasters are returning as for Coolidge the voting cards that are undeliverable for one reason or another.

"The La Follette alibi might have more respect if it were not that in California, where the people are much like the people in other States, the La Follette vote keeps within hailing distance of the Coolidge vote. Also it might count for more if the La Follette vote in Wisconsin did not continue to hold first place, being more than the combined Coolidge and Davis votes.

"The Davis alibi, while an exceedingly foolish, not to say an insulting one, might be taken more seriously if it were not that in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, Davis is several laps ahead of his competitors.

"An impartial observer would say that the people of Virginia are very like the people of West Virginia in intelligence, in the postmasters who serve them, in their business activities, and in their likelihood of receiving DIGEST poll cards, but we find that in Virginia Davis has 19,346 votes compared with 11,377 for Coolidge, while in West Virginia, Davis's native State, Coolidge has 14,452 votes compared with 11,475 for Davis.

"Minnesota is in a class with Wisconsin as an agricultural and industrial State, or in respect of urban and rural population, but Wisconsin gives La Follette four votes for every three it gives to Coolidge, while Minnesota gives Coolidge nearly two for each one it gives to La Follette.

"If there ever was a nonpartizan, or omnipartizan, publication, THE LITERARY DIGEST is it. Republican postmasters, like others, are bound by certain postal laws, and we doubt if there are many besides Senator Wheeler and others of that ilk who lean to the presumption that they are crooked because they are Republicans."

State	HARDING *Republican*	COX *Democrat*	DEBS *Socialist*	CHRISTENSEN *Farmer Labor*	WATKINS *Proh.*	*Total*
Alabama	74,690	163.254	2,369	—	757	241,070
Arizona	37,016	29,546	222	15	4	66,803
Arkansas	71,117	107,409	5,111	—	—	183,637
California	624,992	229,191	64,076	—	25,204	943,463
Colorado	173,248	104,936	8,046	3,016	2,807	292,053
Connecticut	229,238	120,721	10,350	1,947	1,771	364,027
Delaware	52,858	39,911	988	93	986	94,836
Florida	44,853	90,515	5,189	—	5,124	145.681
Georgia	43,720	109,856	465	—	8	154,049
Idaho	91,351	46,930	38	6	9	138,334
Illinois	1.420,480	534,395	74,747	49,630	11,216	2.090,468
Indiana	696,370	511,364	24,703	16,499	13,462	1,262,398
Iowa	634,674	227,921	16,981	10,321	4,197	894,094
Kansas	369,268	185,464	15,511	—	—	570,243
Kentucky	452,480	456,497	6,409	—	3,325	918,711
Louisiana	38,538	87,519	—	—	—	126,057
Maine	136,355	58,961	2,214	—	—	197,530
Maryland	236,117	180.626	8,876	1.645	—	427,264
Massachusetts	681,153	276,691	32.269	—	—	990,113
Michigan	762,865	233,450	28,947	10,480	9,646	1,045,388
Minnesota	519,421	142,994	56,106	—	11,489	730.010
Mississippi	11,576	69,277	1,639	—	—	82,492
Missouri	727,521	574,924	20,242	3,291	5,142	1,331,120
Montana	109,430	57,372	—	12,204	—	179.006
Nebraska	247,498	119,608	9,600	—	5,947	382,653
Nevada	15,479	9,851	1,864	—	—	27,194
New Hampshire	95,196	62,662	1,234	—	—	159,092
New Jersey	615,333	258,761	27,385	2,264	4.895	908,638
New Mexico	57,634	46,668	—	1,097	—	105,399
New York	1,871,167	781,238	203,201	18,413	19,653	2,893,672
North Carolina	232,848	305,447	446	—	17	538,758
North Dakota	160,072	37,422	8,282	—	—	205,776
Ohio	1,182,022	780,037	57.147	—	294	2,019,500
Oklahoma	243,831	217,053	25,726	—	—	486,610
Oregon	143,592	80,019	9,801	—	3,595	237,007
Pennsylvania	1,218,215	503,202	70,021	15,642	42,612	1,849,692
Rhode Island	107,463	55,062	4,351	—	510	167,386
South Carolina	2,244	64,170	28	—	—	66,442
South Dakota	109,874	35,938	—	34,707	900	181,419
Tennessee	219,829	206,558	2,268	—	—	428,655
Texas	114,538	288,767	8,121	—	—	411,426
Utah	81.555	56,639	3,159	4,475	—	145,828
Vermont	68,212	20,919	—	—	774	89,905
Virginia	87,456	141,670	807	240	824	230,997
Washington	223.137	84,298	8,913	77,246	3,800	397,394
West Virginia	282,007	220,789	5,618	—	1,528	509,942
Wisconsin	498,576	113,422	85,041	—	8,647	705.686
Wyoming	35,091	17,429	1,288	2,180	265	56,253
Total	16,152,200	9.147,353	919,799	265,411	189,408	26,674,171

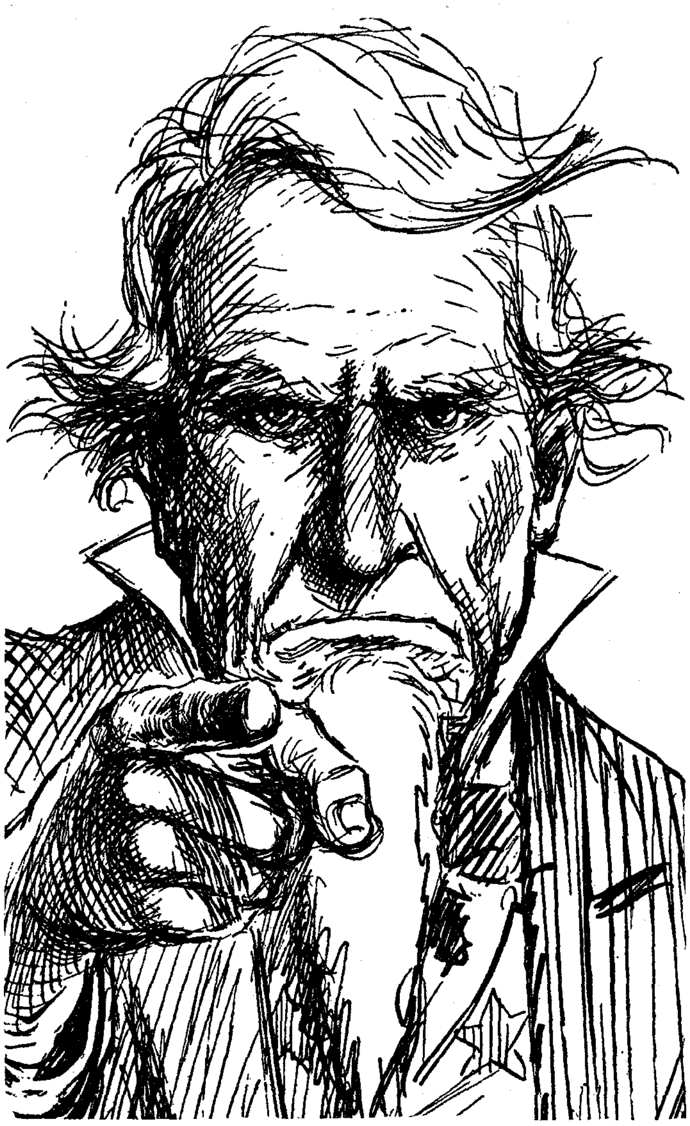
From a "Statistical Abstract of the United States," for 1922, published by the Department of Commerce

HOW THE NATION VOTED IN 1920

With this table in hand the election returns Tuesday night may be followed with an eye to the changes in political opinion which have taken place since that time. The electoral vote cast by each State is given in the second column of the large table on page 6.

PROSPECTS OF "A BIG VOTE"

IF 1924 IS TO BE "the year of the big vote," as the various organizations and newspapers enlisted in the "get-out-the-vote" movement hope, there ought to be some indication of it in the preelection registration figures. At the last election less than 27,000,000 citizens voted—when 50,000,000 might have done so—and leaders in the movement against "vote slackers" have been looking for a total this time of at least 30,000,000. In the reports of record registration from so many of our cities the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) and the Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.) see proof that the voters are not really apathetic at all. The campaign, in the words of the Virginia daily, "may not rouse the usual popular clamor, but on the basis of the registration record it seems to have aroused a kind of sober interest, likely to make itself manifest in the election returns." On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) and the Washington *Post* (Ind. Rep.) consider the comparatively small increase in registration in New York and elsewhere a sure indication that the "get-out-the-vote" propaganda is not accomplishing much. At any rate, registration figures form the only measure of the success of the crusade to be had before election, and for that reason they are being closely scrutinized by the political wiseacres.



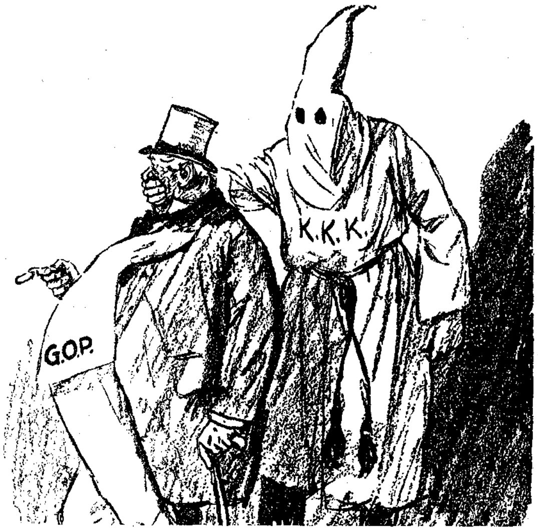
ARE YOU A VOTE SLACKER?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

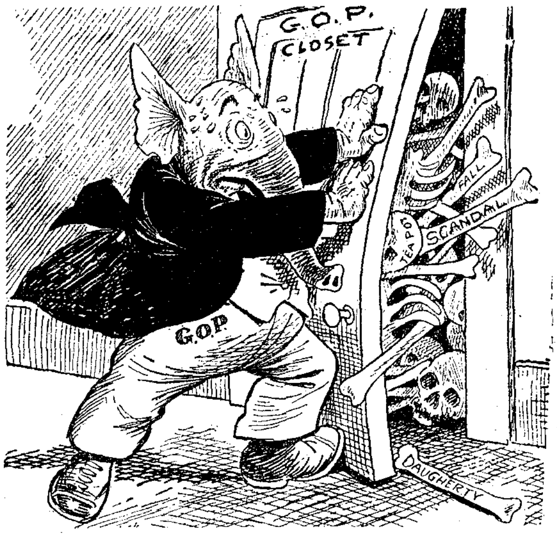
Almost everywhere there has been a strenuous effort to bring out a large registration. We can start with Boston, which reports the largest registration in its history by 13 per cent. after strenuous efforts to bring it about. Other Massachusetts cities and the rural towns have followed suit, until a writer in the Boston *Herald* comes to the conclusion that 80 per cent. of the State's voters, possibly 85 per cent., will probably vote, as against 73 per cent. in 1922, altho the Springfield *Republican* observes that the State's principal problem is "that presented by registered voters who do not take the trouble to go to the polls on Election Day." In New York City the registration, 1,494,150, is a record, an increase of 120,257 over 1920, a net gain of 8.7 per cent., as compared with the population increase of 4.6 per cent. This, remarks *The Eagle* (Dem.), in the borough of the city now shown to have the greatest voting strength, can hardly be regarded as an evidence of apathy, but the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) thinks the figures are disappointing to the "get-out-the-vote" propagandists who "had expected a much bigger registration." The Washington *Post* is also disappointed in the New York figures. Such a registration in a city of 6,000,000 means that only about half the qualified voters have registered, we are told, and that was about the proportion throughout the whole country that actually voted in the 1920 election. Other Eastern cities like Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Jersey City and Philadelphia are proud of record registration. Pittsburgh has the second largest in its history. From Baltimore, on the other hand, come reports of apathy and of the failure of a third of the voters to register. Similar "lack of interest" is reported by *The Tennessean* in Nashville. In Ohio, which furnished both leading candidates in 1920, but was passed by this year, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo report record registration but less than the political leaders had hoped and expected; in Dayton the registration is 8,000 less than it was four years ago, when a Dayton man was running for President. There is said to be "an amazing registration" in Indiana cities, which is attributed to the fight over the Klan. Chicago breaks the record by registering more than a million voters. Registration records are also smashed in Minneapolis, after a strenuous get-out-the-vote campaign, in which the American Legion took a leading part—with its slogan, "No Slacker Voters in America." But in Missouri the Kansas City *Star* admits that "Kansas City fell down on registration." On the Pacific Coast the story of record-breaking registration comes from Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane. The Seattle papers admit a registration slightly below that of 1920, but a record registration for the State of Washington.

The credit for the large registration in so many cities is given by a number of editors to the work of various organizations trying by all sorts of methods to bring out a large registration and a big vote on election day. The Brooklyn *Times* suggests that more effective than all this campaigning has been the radio, which has kept the people alive to the issues of the campaign. The Washington *Star* emphasizes the effect of the campaign of various organizations to get out the women's vote. In 1920 more women voters stayed home than men, but this year in Vermont, for example, "the women, who cast apparently only 30 per cent. of the 1920 Vermont vote, have increased their registration to 40 per cent. of the total." And the conclusion is reached that "registration returns for 1922-24, and especially for this year, indicate on a whole largely increased activity of women in the elections."

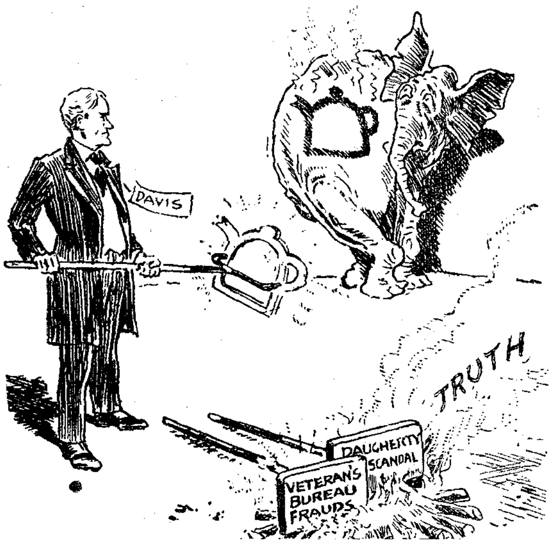
The duty of American citizens, both men and women, to register and vote is still being strongly urged in the daily press. Joining in this appeal, the Cleveland *News* asks pointedly: "In any other business than government can you imagine a majority of the stockholders letting a minority run things?"



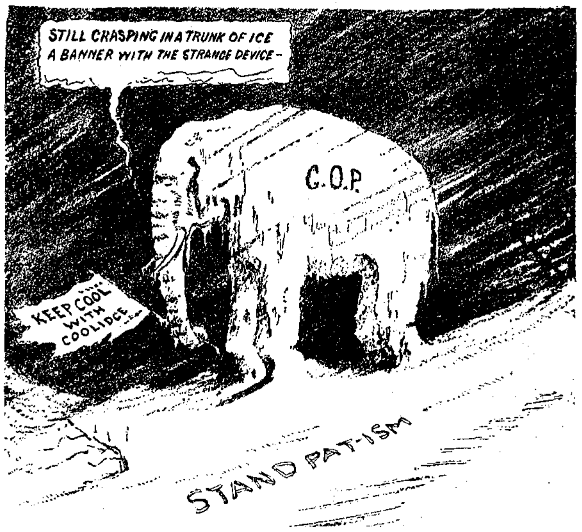
"NOT A WORD!"
—Kirby in the New York *World.*


G.O.P. CLOSET
G.O.P.
TEAPOT
SCANDAL
FALL
DAUGHERTY

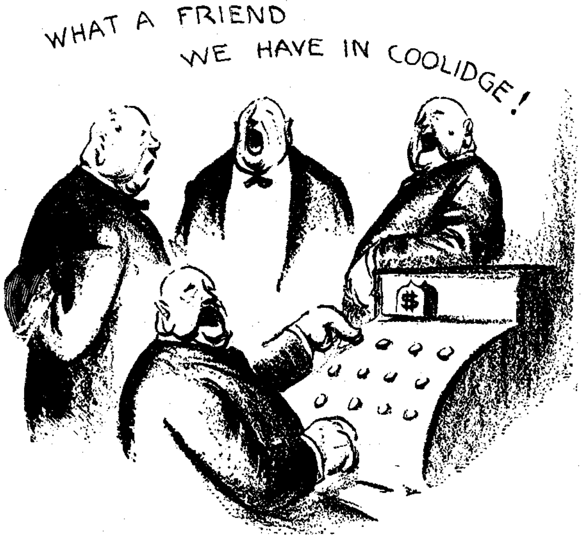
TOO FULL
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*


DAVIS
TRUTH
DAUGHERTY SCANDAL
VETERAN'S BUREAU FRAUDS

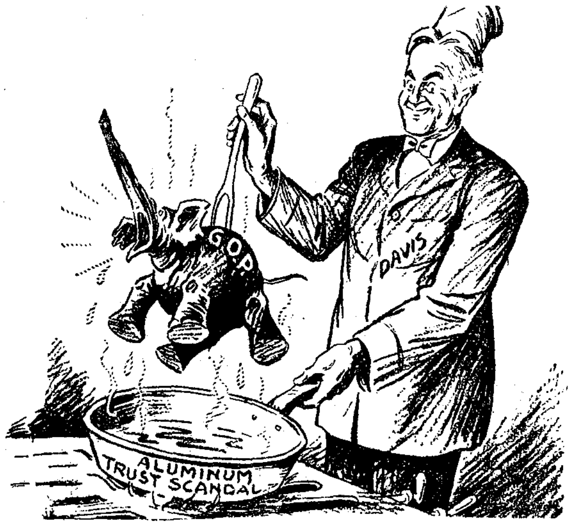
BRANDED
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*


STILL GRASPING IN A TRUNK OF ICE A BANNER WITH THE STRANGE DEVICE -
G.O.P.
KEEP COOL WITH COOLIDGE
STAND PAT-ISM

FREEZING PAT
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

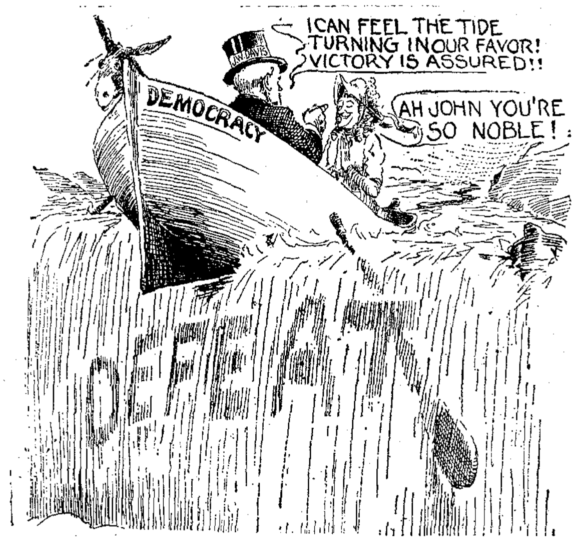

WHAT A FRIEND WE HAVE IN COOLIDGE!
$

THE CASH-REGISTER CHORUS
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*


G.O.P.
DAVIS
ALUMINUM TRUST SCANDAL

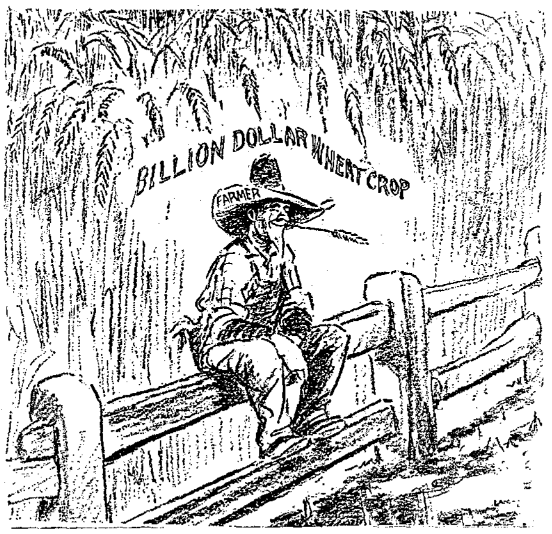
"YES, MR. MELLON, IT MAKES A FINE FRYING UTENSIL"
—Temple in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.*

DEMOCRATIC CARICATURES OF REPUBLICAN SIN AND SORROW


I CAN FEEL THE TIDE TURNING IN OUR FAVOR! VICTORY IS ASSURED!!
AH JOHN YOU'RE SO NOBLE!
DEMOCRACY
DEFEAT

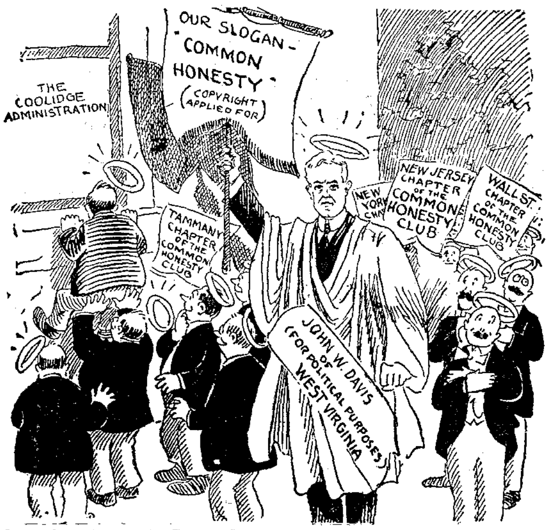
THE CHAMPION OPTIMIST

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.


BILLION DOLLAR WHEAT CROP
FARMER

ANOTHER STRAW-VOTE FAVORS COOLIDGE

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.


THE COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION
OUR SLOGAN - COMMON HONESTY - (COPYRIGHT APPLIED FOR)
TAMMANY CHAPTER OF THE COMMON HONESTY CLUB
NEW YORK CH
NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE COMMON HONESTY CLUB
WALL ST. CHAPTER OF THE COMMON HONESTY CLUB
JOHN W. DAVIS OF WEST VIRGINIA (FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES)

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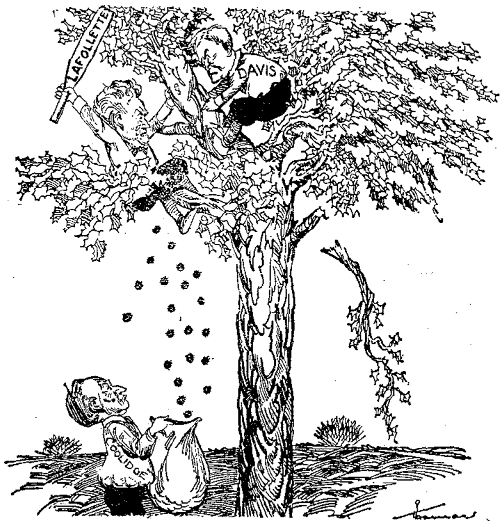
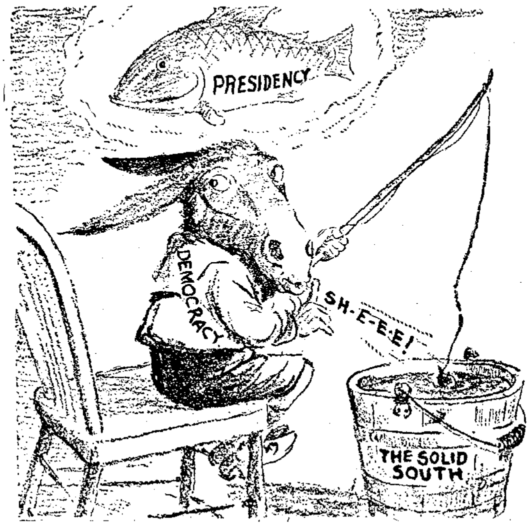
THE OUTS ALWAYS CLAIM TO BE MORE HONEST THAN THE INS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.


LAFOLLETTE
DAVIS
COOLIDGE

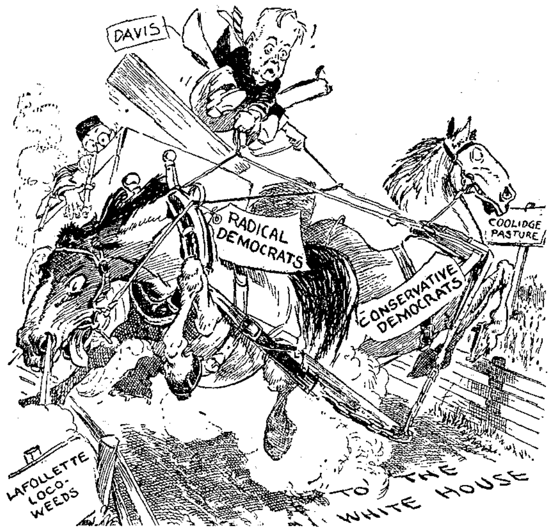
NUTTING

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.


PRESIDENCY
DEMOCRACY
SH-E-E-E!
THE SOLID SOUTH

"ALL THE WATER HE COULD FIND WAS IN HIS MOTHER'S PAIL"

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.


DAVIS
RADICAL DEMOCRATS
CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS
COOLIDGE PASTURE
LAFOLLETTE LOCO-WEEDS
TO THE WHITE HOUSE

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"WHOA!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

REPUBLICAN CARICATURES OF DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT AND DESPAIR

THE "CONSPIRACY" TO MAKE BRYAN PRESIDENT

UNDER THE TITLE, "The Real Democratic Candidate," one Republican cartoonist draws Charles W. Bryan as a gigantic skull-capped figure looming behind the diminishing form of John W. Davis. Another, under the title "The One Man Who Isn't Worrying About La Follette's Strength," shows him at ease in an armchair dreaming of himself as the next occupant of the White House. Many variations on this theme are played by Republican pencils; and a leading Republican journal drives home to its readers day after day this crisp statement:

> "A vote for La Follette is a vote for Bryan.
>
> "A vote for Davis is a vote for Bryan.
>
> "A vote for Coolidge is a vote for Coolidge."

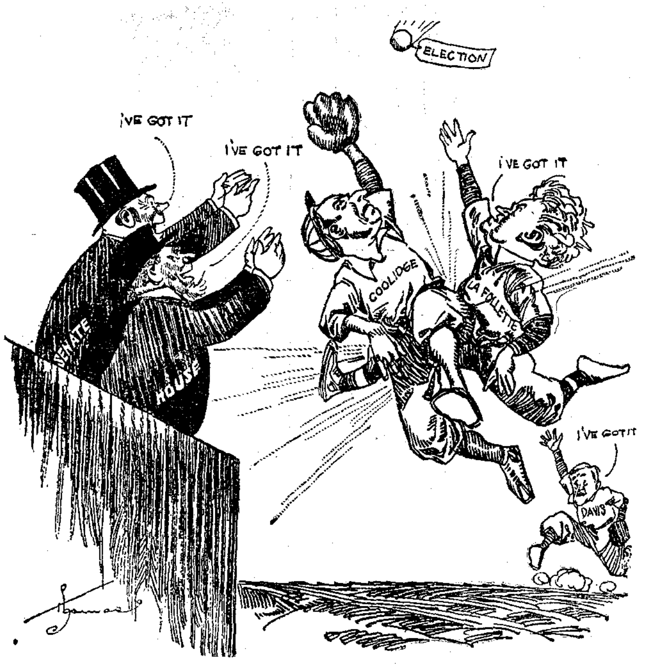
Are Democrats and La Follette Progressives in certain sections of the country conspiring, as Chairman William M. Butler of the Republican National Committee alleges, "to deprive the people of the right to select their own President"? How credible is this Republican charge of a conspiracy to "trade" votes in certain States so as to prevent any candidate from securing a majority in the Electoral College, in the expectation that this election deadlock would be followed by a similar deadlock in the House and that the Vice-Presidential candidate chosen by the Senate — presumably Mr. Bryan—would automatically become President? This conspiracy charge is flatly denied by spokesmen for Mr. Davis and Mr. La Follette, and is bitterly denounced in many quarters as a Machiavellian scheme to frighten conservative Democrats into voting for Mr. Coolidge. Let us hear what evidence Mr. Butler can marshal in support of his dramatic statement, and what the others offer in rebuttal.

A month ago Chairman Butler first made his conspiracy charge to a group of newspaper men after a luncheon conference with President Coolidge. At that time he said in part:

> "Personally, I feel that there are four candidates for President: Coolidge, Bryan, Davis and La Follette. The evidence of a conspiracy between the Democrats and the third party is on the surface. It is clearly an effort on the part of the supporters of La Follette and some Democratic groups to prevent the election on November 4 on the assumption that there will be no election by the House and that Governor Bryan may be elected by the Senate."

Three weeks later he returned to this subject in another statement to the press. He said:

> "There exists in certain sections of the country a conspiracy to deprive the people of the right to select their own President.
>
> "The Democratic Presidential nominee at Nashville, Tennessee, made the bold claim that the third-party candidates will carry six or eight States. He does not name them. But he displays his keen interest in such a contingency.
>
> "Take Minnesota, for example. There Mr. John Lind, for many years the leader of the Democratic party in the Northwest, elected as Congressman and then Governor on the Democratic ticket, and later named as a special envoy to Mexico under a Democratic Administration, has come out for the third-party nominees. He abandons his own.



A THRILLER

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "As far as Idaho there has been an unholy alliance in one of the two congressional districts. In the four Colorado districts, in six districts in Kansas, four in Nebraska and in more than half a dozen districts of Ohio such combinations have been formed and this is true to an even greater extent in Indiana.
>
> "From all parts of the country come reports of similar combinations. They are designed to weld together the Socialist-third party and the Democrats.
>
> "The aim of both parties is to force the election into Congress."

Iowa, writes Charles Michelson in a Des Moines dispatch to the Democratic New York *World*, "may be the pivot on which the national election swings"; and in Iowa, Mr. Michelson reports, "the big men of the Democratic party are debating the advisability, as a matter of political strategy, of casting as much of their vote as can be directed to La Follette, and thus saving the State from being in the Coolidge column when it comes to the Electoral College vote." According to the New York *Evening Post*, which supports the Coolidge candidacy, "there is a tacit understanding everywhere between the Democrat and the third ticket," while in "from thirteen to fifteen doubtful States, with anywhere from 85 to 100 uncertain electoral votes, there is "more than a tacit understanding," to deadlock the election and throw it into Congress. "In a sense," writes Col. George Harvey in the Washington *Post*, "Mr. Bryan and Mr. Davis are as deadly rivals for the Presidency as are Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Davis."

But emphatic denial of any cooperation between the Democrats and the La Follette Progressives is made by leaders of both sides, reports Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*. The charge, Democratic and Progressive managers agree, is "absurd and untrue." Mr. Sullivan himself can discover "no evidence of any such move"; and he writes further:

> "One factor that will work against such cooperation this year is the fact that some of the most important leaders of the La Follette party have as their purpose the supplanting of the Democratic party. They say that if their party is to survive, it can only do so through the death of the Democratic party. Their theory and their prediction, rather grandiose from a detached point of view, is that this country is to have one conservative party, which is to be the Republicans, and one Liberal party, which they say is to be the La Follette party.
>
> "One may have his own opinions about this offhand disposition of the most venerable party in America, but that is what is in the minds of some of the most responsible La Follette leaders. I have discust the point with them, and they say that since the death of the Democratic party is their purpose, they would be foolish to perpetuate it by cooperating with it now."

The conspiracy charge, declares Frank R. Kent in a Chicago dispatch to the Democratic Baltimore *Sun*, is "bunk"; and its purpose is "to frighten Democratic business men in the East away from Davis and to Coolidge." Arguing that "there is no chance of Mr. Bryan's selection," Mr. Kent says:

> "Here are the facts: There are in the Senate 50 Republicans, 43 Democrats, 2 Farm-Labor Senators, and one vacancy. It is likely the vacancy will be filled by the election of a Rhode Island Republican, and it is not likely there will be any other change in the political proportions of the body. A majority is 49. It is

Springfield, Missouri

clear that to elect Bryan 43 Democrats, 2 Farm-Laborites, and 4 La Follette Republicans, included in the 50, must vote together.

"Not more than four of the La Follette Senators could be delivered to Bryan, because the fifth is Norris, of Nebraska, who hates him. There is doubt, too, whether Ladd, of North Dakota—also in the La Follette group—would go along, but, conceding that four would, it is plain the defection of a single Democrat would knock out the deal.

"Now, there are among the 43 Democrats at least eight who would consider it a calamity for Bryan to be President; whose States would support them in refusing to enter a La Follette combination, and who would prefer Dawes. Among these are generally listed Senators Bruce, Glass, Underwood and Bayard. If only one of these men refuses to be delivered, Bryan's selection is impossible. It is also true any three with the 46 regular Republicans could elect Dawes.

"This does not allow for the increase in Republican membership by the election, but is on the present basis. It thus ought to be clear that the chance of Bryan getting 49 votes out of either this or the next Senate are too slim to discuss, even if the La Follette forces should be for him.

"The election may go to the House; it never will go to the Senate. That can be stated upon the best possible authority. This means, of course, that if it does go to the House, the La Follette people will join either with the 22 Republican delegations to support Coolidge, or with the 20 Democratic delegations to support Davis. There are five States evenly divided to make the 25 majority, either way."

In such a deal as Mr. Butler alleges, where would La Follette come in, ask several editors. W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent to the independent Seattle *Times*, says in a dispatch to his paper:

"I happen to know that some of Davis's responsible managers greatly desire to have the election thrown into Congress, believing that their party will have no chance at the polls. They say that if that should happen, the election of Davis by the House would be almost certain. That belief is based upon the well-known conservatism of several Eastern States, which either will have no vote at all, their delegations being equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, or will vote for Coolidge.

"If it should be seen that Coolidge can not win in the House (as he can not), and that the election of Bryan as Vice-President would threaten to throw the country into hysteria, these Democratic leaders are counting upon being able to persuade the delegations from such States as New Jersey and one or two in New England, that have Republican majorities in the House, to switch over and vote for Davis. Two or three changes of that kind would be enough 'to insure four years more of safety.'

"Another possibility is the election of Dawes to be Vice-President, with the aid of Senate radical votes. That may happen, but I know that the Democrats will first try to bring about the election of Davis by the House. If they should fail in that, their cake will all be dough, for it seems reasonable that Senate radicals should turn to Dawes rather than to Bryan, for the reason that they will not want to build up a political party whose destruction is a condition precedent to their own ultimate success."

"Congress will elect John W. Davis if there is no choice in the Electoral College," declares Chairman Clem L. Shaver of the Democratic National Committee, who characterizes Chairman Butler's conspiracy charge as "pure bunk"; and Mr. Davis himself says: "If Chairman Butler and his friends are as much alarmed as they appear to be, they would have it entirely in their power in the House to make me President."

WYOMING'S WOMAN CANDIDATE

Among other attractions in this year's three-ringed political circus we have two women candidates for Governor—"Ma" Ferguson, of Texas, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, widow of Wyoming's Democratic Executive. An interesting fact to the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* is that "each woman candidate seeks election to the office that was filled formerly by her husband." The Ku Klux Klan is opposing the Texas nominee, we are reminded, but there is no such fight in evidence in Wyoming. In fact, notes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "the nomination by unanimous vote of Mrs. Ross by the Democratic convention in Casper, Wyoming, is a striking mark of esteem for the memory of a good citizen and a splendid official, and equally as striking a tribute to a good wife and mother." Continues this Minnesota daily:

"Mrs. Ross was not a candidate for the nomination. The canvassing committee, in placing before her the wishes of the party, strest her understanding of her husband's program and her ability to carry it out, and won from her consent to accept the nomination if it were given her."

"With two women candidates for Governor this year, it is reasonable to suppose," thinks the El Paso *Times*, "that a few years from now the nomination of women for important executive posts will cause little comment." The campaign that is now being waged in Wyoming, according to Arthur Rex Graham, staff correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, "is the most determined in the State's history." From the capital of Wyoming, Mr. Graham writes that—

"Thirty-four years ago, Wyoming Territory felt sufficiently grown-up to put on the long pants of Statehood. The strangely assorted group of cowmen, homesteaders, prospectors and lawyers who framed her progressive laws cudgeled their brains for some gesture with which to demonstrate their superiority over the backward and decadent East. As a result, 'votes for women' was written into an American State's Constitution for the first time. To-day, Wyoming Democrats are determined to blaze still another untraveled trail.

"Should Nellie Ross win the November election, she will be the first woman Chief Executive of a State, regardless of what Texas may do about 'Ma' Ferguson's candidacy. For 'Our Nell,' as they call her here in Cheyenne, would be immediately called upon to take up the reins struck from her husband's hands by death, filling his unexpired term before beginning her own.

"Widely read and well informed as to political issues and government problems, Mrs. Ross yet is the perfect type of homemaker. She plans to 'keep house' for the State as she did for William Ross, practising the homely virtues of rigid economy, neatness, orderliness and efficiency."

Another syndicate, the North American Newspaper Alliance, broadcasts the information that—

"Mrs. Ross is attractive, cultured, gracious, and popular with all who know her. She is of old Southern stock—Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri—and her culture is that of the South.

"She was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, where her father was engaged in merchandizing. She was educated there and in Omaha, where she resided when she married William Ross of Tennessee, a briefless barrister, who recently had hung out his shingle in Cheyenne, where he was a stranger."

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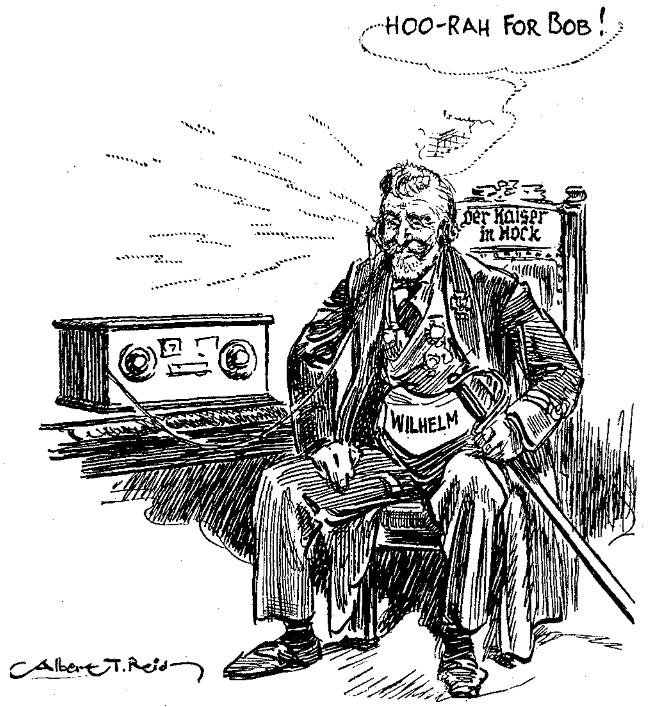
"OUR NELL"

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, widow of Gov. William B. Ross, of Wyoming, choice of the Democratic convention to succeed her late husband as the Democratic candidate.

LA FOLLETTE'S ATTACK ON WILSON

ANOTHER SERIOUS LA FOLLETTE CHARGE is that Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, as the tool of Wall Street, forced the United States into a war with Germany. In other words, the Progressive candidate for the Presidency, in his St. Louis speech of October 14, maintained that the United States might have been kept out of the war had a policy of genuine and vigorous neutrality been followed. The Senator from Wisconsin, according to the St. Louis *Star*, declared that the United States helped England by protesting against the submarine zones set by Germany, but did not protest against the mining of the North Sea by England, and that one was just as much a violation of our neutrality as the other.



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DER RADIO IN DOORN
—Albert T. Reid for the Bell Syndicate.

These charges, says a staff correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* at St. Louis, "were served up for the delectation of a large German-American population" in and around St. Louis. The German vote in Missouri, we are informed by a special correspondent of the New York *Times*, constitutes about 15 per cent. of the entire vote in the State, and 33 per cent. of the vote in St. Louis. Moreover, we are told, practically the entire German vote in Missouri will be divided between President Coolidge and Senator La Follette in the coming election. A well-known Democratic paper, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, even goes so far as to predict that the German-American vote of the entire country may decide the election.

Before an audience of 10,000 persons, who paid admittance, contributed a collection of $2,000 for the Senator's campaign expenses, and applauded frequently, Mr. La Follette said at St. Louis, as reported in the press:

> "When war was declared in Europe in the summer of 1914, President Wilson declared for 'absolute neutrality—neutrality in thought, word and deed.' If this doctrine had been adhered to we would never have been drawn into war.
>
> "Sixty thousand American boys would still be alive. We would have no colossal war debt. We would be free from our heavy burden of taxation. We would have no problem of caring for hundreds of thousands of wounded, diseased and shell-shocked veterans. Above all, we should have preserved our proud distinction of a nation stedfastly devoted to peace.
>
> "Had the plain principle of international law announced by Washington and Jefferson been followed, we would not have been called upon to declare war upon any of the belligerent nations of Europe. The fatal error came in the failure of President Wilson to treat the belligerent nations of Europe alike—the failure to reject the unlawful 'war zones' of both Germany and Great Britain.
>
> "We permitted Great Britain to mine the entire North Sea. We permitted her to cut us off entirely from legitimate commerce in food and other non-contraband articles with Germany, and to interfere with and restrict our trade with the neutral Scandinavian countries. It is true that we protested against this denial of our international rights, but we did not insist.
>
> "We permitted England to stop our shipments of food while women and children, old men and other non-combatants were suffering in Germany. We permitted our ships consigned to neutral ports to be seized and searched by the British Navy. We wrote notes of protest to the British Government, but always with the knowledge that the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's was making it clear that these protests need not be heeded by the British Government. Everything that followed was the inevitable consequence of this failure to observe genuine and absolute neutrality.
>
> "It is my opinion that our foreign policy of the present time is being conducted and controlled by the same forces which were responsible for the abandonment and withdrawal of American neutrality during the World War.
>
> "I am convinced, I was convinced at the beginning, that we abandoned our foreign policy through the influence of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agent of the British Empire, who, in the early spring of 1917, turned loose the press and the agencies of propaganda to drive us into war to save his billions.
>
> "At the time the credit of the Allies with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had been overdrawn to the extent of $400,000,000, and $800,000,000 more rapidly maturing, which could only be paid by bringing America into the war. The house of Morgan could only be saved by being underwritten by the United States.
>
> "Then came the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles, it was said, would end the war; instead, it is the mother of war.
>
> "Who were Wilson's close advisers during the making of this treaty? Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of Morgan & Co., and other affiliated international bankers. The international bankers used every influence at their command to force the American ratification of this treaty, and thus involve us inextricably in the intrigues and wars of Europe for all time to come. The same forces that controlled the American foreign policy when Lansing was Secretary of State, the same forces that plunged us into the World War, now dictate the policies of Secretary Hughes."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) is moved by this oration to indulge in sarcasm—at the expense of Mr. La Follette. In the Minnesota paper's "opinion":

> "At last we know why we went to war. We can well imagine the scene that took place when the little entertainment was plotted. The place, no doubt, was a room in the White House; the characters, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Wilson. Tho Mr. La Follette has omitted to supply us with the exact dialog, it must have run much as follows:
>
> "Mr. Morgan—Say, Woodrow, how about doing me a bit of a favor, eh?
>
> "Mr. Wilson—Anything within reason. You know me, J. P.
>
> "Mr. Morgan—Well, it's nothing of any consequence, really. Just a trifle. You see—er—I'm kind of stuck with my debtors on the other side. I'm pretty well loaded up and I'm half scared that they won't come through. How about doing a war for me—a good little snappy war that'll straighten things out and make my interests safe?
>
> "Mr. Wilson—No trouble at all, J. P., no trouble at all. Consider it settled. What price war do you want?
>
> "Mr. Morgan—Oh, nothing costly. Say a $30,000,000,000 affair. You know, just enough to clear the air and relieve me of my worries.
>
> "Mr. Wilson—I see. I'll have the thing attended to this week."

Seriously, declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Senator, in his speech of October 14, "made a special plea to German-Americans and other citizens of foreign birth or origin." And while he was "warming up in this tirade against J. P. Morgan and Co.," we are reminded by a neighboring Missouri paper, the St. Joseph *News-Press*, "American subscriptions to the German loan were being greatly over-subscribed." Moreover, declares *The News-Press:*

"Senator La Follette has a wrong idea of the American people if he thinks that his pacifist talk will get him any votes. He can not speak to the Germans of St. Louis without the rest of the country hearing and understanding his effort to draw votes to his candidacy by rehashing the old pacifist and pro-German arguments of 1914, 1915 and 1916. He forgets that the issues then raised were finally settled by patriotic American action. Mr. La Follette is deceiving himself if he thinks that St. Louis people, merely because many of them are of German blood, are to be deluded into generally supporting his program of social and political upheaval."

The editor of a German-language daily, the Cincinnati *Freie Press*, declares that he does not know "of Americans of German blood who will vote for La Follette because he denounced America's course before and after we entered the war," and the "personal opinion" of the editor of another German-language daily, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, is that "La Follette over-reached himself" in his St. Louis speech, and "made votes for Coolidge." "La Follette is mistaken in believing that he can capitalize his anti-war record," agrees the neighboring Kansas City *Star*. "But this is the La Follette kind of campaign," remarks the Milwaukee *Journal*, published in the chief city of the Senator's own State. "Anything that suits his purpose of the moment may be said to the voters." At the same time, however, he is "challenging the united opposition of all Americans who served in the military forces or helped in any way to win the war," believes the Cleveland *News*.

To the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, it is Mr. La Follette's "attack on foreign policies that deserves serious attention," and the New York *Herald Tribune*, recollecting that "while 60,000 American boys were dying in France, Senator La Follette did nothing to help them or his country in her hour of peril," is confident that the Senator "gravely misjudges the sentiment of Americans of German birth or ancestry who did not hang back when their country called." As for the charge that President Wilson did not treat England and Germany alike in protesting about war zones and other matters, the Boston *Post* says:

"Fancy treating like the other nations the one and the only one that sunk American merchantmen without warning; that murdered American women and children on the passenger steamer of another country, and that plotted in Mexico for an invasion of the southern portion of the United States. And this man thinks that Germany and nations friendly to us should have been treated 'alike.'"

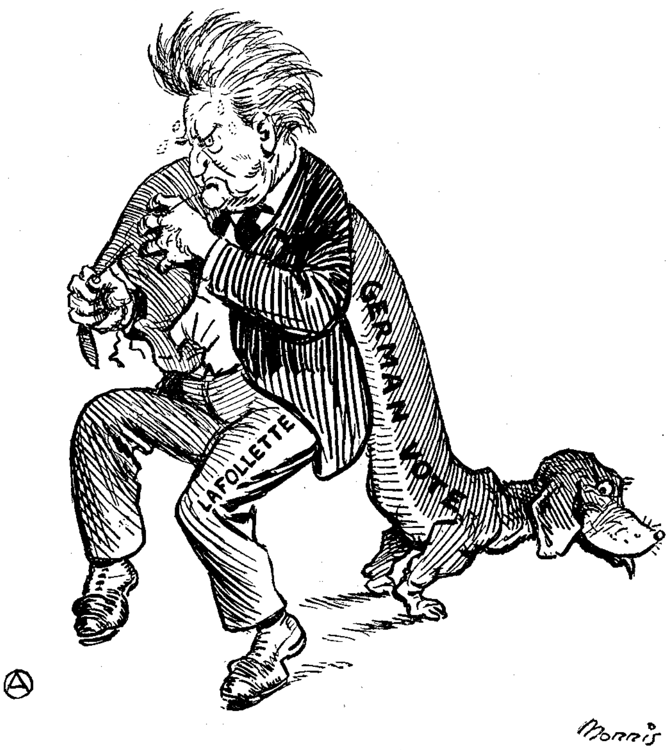
In defending the man who can not be here to speak for himself, the Baltimore *Sun* asks us to remember that—

"From the very outset of Great Britain's policy in the naval war zone, President Wilson protested the search and seizure of American ships and cargoes as vigorously as it was possible to protest short of registering a formal declaration of war. Scores of such protests in respect to individual infringements were pending at the time that Germany, retaliating against the British policy, launched her campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. To pretend that from that time on the grievances of America against England on the one hand and Germany on the other were on an equal footing is to defend the impossible doctrine that Germany's slaughter of innocent American lives was on a parity with England's damage to American cargoes.

"Woodrow Wilson showed his sincere desire for peace when the *Lusitania* was sunk. He refused to go to war then, tho public sentiment plainly favored doing so. Through many months he held back, yielding only when his own sense of what national honor demanded and popular feeling sanctioned left no other course open. This course met the bitter disapproval of Senator La Follette at the time, and he denounced it publicly and violently. His countrymen may now admire him for having the courage of his convictions, but aside from those who sympathized with his attitude it is much to be doubted if he will convince others that the honor, dignity and welfare of the nation would have been better protected had they been in his keeping in those trying days than in the keeping of Woodrow Wilson."

Michigan's only German-language daily, the Detroit *Abendpost*, however, is sure that "most American citizens of German descent in Michigan would be in favor of La Follette," regardless of his attitude as set forth in his St. Louis speech, because of "his true American ideals, his ability, sincerity, and courage." The editor of the St. Louis *Arbeiter Zeitung* does not believe Senator La Follette lost votes because of his St. Louis speech. Says this German-language daily:

"At the bottom the Germans here, and most of the Germans in the country, are progressives. Among the early settlers here were men who took part in the '48 revolution in Germany. They were progressive and their descendants have followed in their footsteps.



CAN HE CARRY IT?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

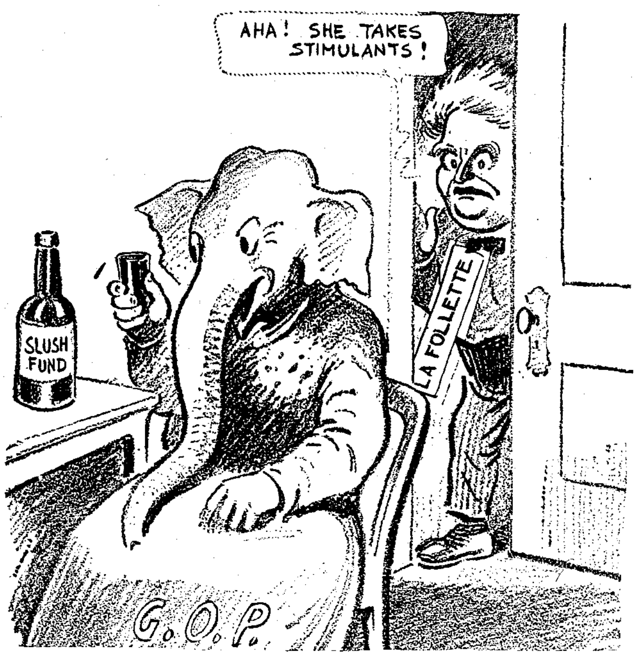
"Another impelling force behind the German sentiment for La Follette—and there is no use attempting to conceal it—is gratitude for the stand he took during the war, and a desire for revenge, if you please, to get even with those who dragged this country into the war and gave us such a rough deal while the struggle was in progress."

The Omaha *Tribune*, another German-language daily, makes this comment:

"Quite a large number of Americans of German blood will vote for La Follette to show him their thanks and appreciation for trying to prevent America to enter the World War. With him, they feared disastrous results for America, and they, with him, were made the object of terrific persecution even on the part of some of their best friends. Their fears in regard to the economic, social, and political consequences of the war having come true, particularly as far as they concern the West and the burdens of taxation, correspondingly oppressive, they now regard La Follette as a kind of prophet whom they believe they are in duty bound to follow, no matter what he proposes. Many of these voters are guided by sentiment rather than by their former keen political judgment. La Follette has put them in a kind of trance which seems to have impaired their faculty of thinking, a faculty which before the present political chaos was their greatest attribute. However, their second sober thought has already greatly asserted itself, and there is every reason to believe that it will bring them to the complete realization that duty to their country demands that campaign issues must be decided by their mind, and only with this one view—of maintaining the time-honored principles of this country—priceless principles upon which rest the future security of America."

LOOKING INTO THE CAMPAIGN "BARRELS"

THERE WAS MORE SLUSH THAN FUND, thinks an Eastern editor, in the "enormous slush fund" which Senator La Follette declared at Scranton early in October the Republican National Committee was raising to "buy the election in doubtful States." For, points out the Republican Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "neither party is burdened with funds this year." The Wisconsin Senator's demand for a searching investigation of the Republican war chest, nevertheless, was immediately acted upon by Senator Borah, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating campaign funds, with the result, notes Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that "the charge fell flat." This accusation was "merely a large and iridescent bubble, and it has been burst by the touch of fact," observes the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). "So far," adds the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), "the investigators have found nothing worthy of the name of evidence indicating corruption in the financial affairs of any of the three parties." Therefore, maintains the independent Detroit *News:*


AHA! SHE TAKES STIMULANTS!
SLUSH FUND
LA FOLLETTE
G.O.P.

HAVING LIVED WITH HER OVER THIRTY YEARS IT'S STRANGE BOB DIDN'T DISCOVER THIS SOONER

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

> "One is apt to take Senator La Follette's accusation with several grains of salt, and demand further evidence, first, that the amount is as large as has been stated; second, that it is to be used for a corrupt purpose. And if these things can not be shown before election, there remains a third point to be proved after election—that the money was used for corrupting voters."

At the Chicago and Washington hearings of the Borah committee, where the treasurers or managers of the three parties testified, it was brought out that up to October 21 some 72,000 of Senator La Follette's followers had contributed $190,535 for the use of the independent national campaign organization. Up to this time approximately 17,000 contributors had furnished the Republican campaign chest with $1,714,317. On October 23 the Democratic director of finance reported a fund of $572,600, and a few days later the Republican fund was reported to be approaching the $3,000,000 mark. Donations of Republicans ranged from $1 to $25,000, we are told, while the highest individual campaign gift from a Democrat was $25,000.

Four years ago, recalls the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the Republican national organization spent $8,100,739, while Democratic expenditures amounted to $2,237,770. However, the present campaign, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), will go down in history as a "poor, but honest" one. Furthermore, "unless the charge of corruption is proved, the effort to besmirch the honesty of the electorate is likely to result disastrously to those who brought it," predicts the independent Washington *Star*.

Instead of the huge slush fund which Mr. La Follette said would be uncovered, the political parties are shown to be "as poor as the conventional church mouse," observes the independent New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and it goes on:

> "The Republicans have a much larger fund than either of the two other parties, as might have been expected since it has a larger and more well-to-do class to draw from, but it approaches nowhere near the sum which the third party expected to derive from organized labor alone.
>
> "Elections in this country to-day are, generally speaking, conducted with commendable scrupulousness by all parties. The publicity which surrounds contributions acts automatically to limit them to amounts which arouse little or no suspicion. The result is that, with less money to command, greater economies have been introduced into political management."

In the opinion of the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune:*

> "The Borah committee, however zealous it may be in its inquiry, will not discover even approximately what this campaign will cost the several parties.
>
> "There are State and local political organizations in great numbers which, while they work to the same general end as the national committees, are not answerable to them for all that they do or all that they spend. Will Senator Borah's committee be able to ascertain how much the membership of the big labor organizations that are behind the La Follette candidacy spends to promote that candidacy? Probably not. Will it be able to find out how much the adherents of any of the three Presidential parties in Minneapolis spend in one way and another? It will not.
>
> "Presumably the committee will be informed in detail what are the receipts and expenditures of the national campaign organizations as such. But what about Senatorial, Congressional, State and local campaigns, and their inevitable interweaving with Presidential campaigns for mutual promotion of party candidacies?"

The Progressive candidate for President, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "should have taken warning from the effect of a similar charge by the Democratic candidate in 1920." Moreover, asserts the independent Detroit *Free Press*, as a plaintiff "he should enter court with clean hands." As a matter of fact, the La Follette committee is charged by the Democratic Montgomery *Advertiser* with making a blanket offer to the foreign-language newspapers of the United States to give them fifty per cent. of all money raised through advertisements in these papers. To this Alabama paper the "fifty-fifty" scheme "is more reprehensible and less patriotic than those of any other campaign committee."

The Danville (Va.) *Register* (Ind. Dem.), however, insists that more than $3,000,000 will be collected by the Republicans before the campaign closes, and that "the bulk of this will come from corporations and individuals who expect benefits from a Republican Congress and administration." It is the industries which benefit by the Fordney-McCumber tariff, avers Frank P. Walsh, Mr. La Follette's legal representative before the Borah committee, "that appear to be most anxious to elect Mr. Coolidge and the other Republican candidates." The textile trades already have called upon the industry as a whole to contribute." As the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) puts it:

> "If La Follette has failed to draw blood with his slush-fund accusations, he has not failed to draw advantage. With 72,000 contributors to the Republicans' 17,000, the La Follette organization has succeeded in collecting only 11 per cent. of the amount collected by the Republicans. Insofar as rough arithmetical averages can fix a party's social and economic rank, these figures speak eloquently in favor of the La Follette contention that his Progressives are fighting the cause of the underprivileged and underpursed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

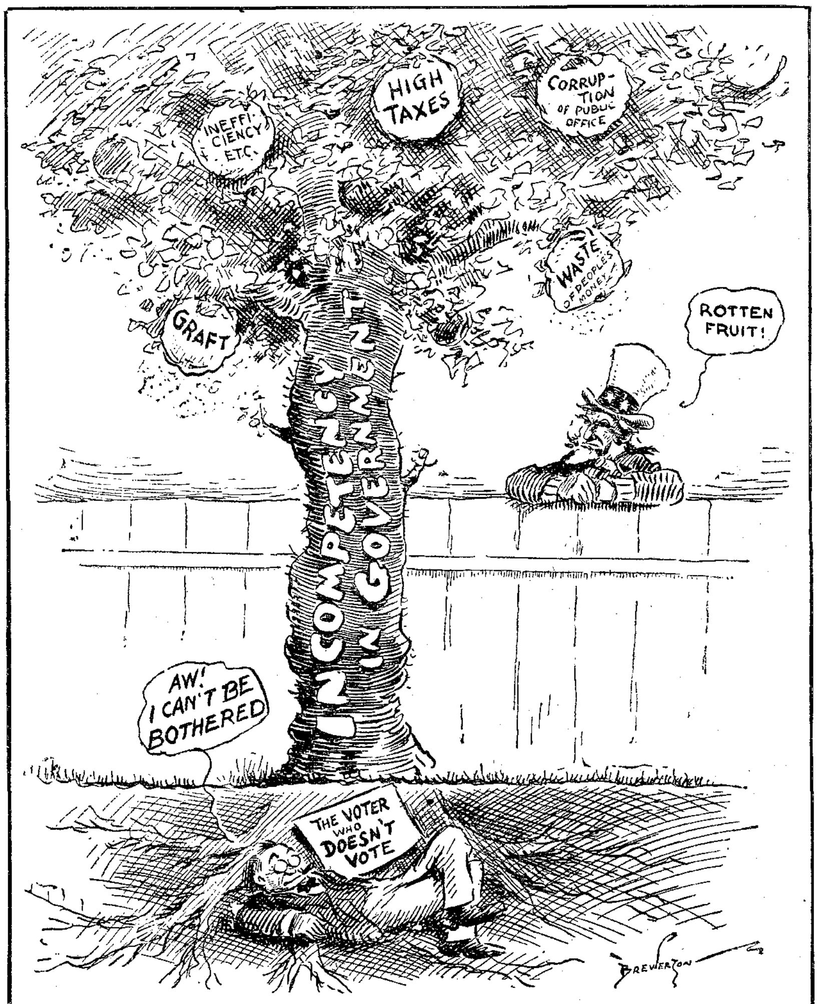
A slush fund is the campaign purse of another party.—*Philadelphia North American.*

And so—Senator Smith W. Brookhart's middle name is "Wildman."—*Columbia Record.*

The worst thing about the itch for office is that election may make it settle in the palms.—*Macon News.*

The Prince of Wales was given a Ford while here. He never will forget his visit to Detroit.—*Detroit News.*

When you can force your enemy to lend you money, you may boast of being as efficient as the Germans.—*Columbia Record.*



AT THE ROOT OF IT ALL!

—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal.*

No one can deny the world is progressing: An ex-President of Nicaragua is still alive.—*Detroit News.*

There are doubtful States; and for that matter, of course, there are doubtful candidates. —*Detroit News.*

Many women have found more pleasure in fighting for the ballot than in fighting with it. —*Boston Herald.*

Straw-votes continue to indicate that Coolidge and Davis are as far apart as the polls.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The scientist who discovers the human face is growing longer has been looking at campaign managers.—*Detroit News.*

Why shouldn't this country be the most prosperous on earth when it is saved regularly every four years?—*Detroit News.*

"G. O. P. managers remain calm over slush-fund allegations"—*Headline.* Calm and, no doubt, collected.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

President Coolidge has endorsed Forget-Me-Not Day, and it is understood he's in favor of having it on the fourth of November.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Bill Borah's position always has been that any time the party is willing to come back and behave itself, it will be forgiven. —*Detroit News.*

If a political campaign can't convince William J. Bryan that men are closely related to monkeys, nothing can convince him.—*Columbia Record.*

Cooking utensils and tableware on the *ZR-3* are all aluminum. We'll have to build a higher tariff wall for these airships, won't we?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Well, our thoughtful and deliberate President has made up his mind about the Red Cross, anyway, indorsing it by name in the most fearless and unequivocal terms.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

With the report that a new coast-defense gun hurls a ton of metal twenty-eight miles to sea, the problem of what to do with discarded safety-razor blades appears to be nearing a solution.—*Detroit News.*

Calvin Coolidge is one candidate whom it is impossible to misquote.—*Columbia Record.*

Even the drys do not object this year to getting out the full vote.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Judging from The Literary Digest poll, Cal won't have any walk-away in Cal.—*Superior (Wis.) Times.*

The citizen who neglects to vote but continues to holler is only another backseat driver.—*Detroit News.*

If you think the idea of self-determination didn't take hold, study modern children. —*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The transatlantic flight of the *ZR-3* leaves the naval programs of all the nations up in the air.—*Philadelphia North American.*

James Cox has been heard of so little in the campaign that one gets the impression he is the candidate again.—*Detroit News.*

Things would be better if, when the nations stack their arms, the diplomats wouldn't stack their cards. — *Columbia Record.*

Democrats have Shaver, the G. O. P. has Gillett, but the up-to-date third party has the Bob.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Some people imagine they are being sympathetic when really they are only being inquisitive.—*Springfield Illinois State Journal.*

The price of cranberries for Thanksgiving is said to be down this year to a point where everybody will be able to have one.—*Detroit News.*

Something else this country needs is a disarmament movement aimed at the one-hand driver who shares the front seat with a cutie.—*Detroit News.*

There is significance in the story that Joseph had a coat of many colors. He became, later, the greatest politician in Egypt. —*Columbia Record.*

Considering the fact that one is born every minute, Luther Burbank seems to be wasting his time producing prunes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Even the most alert news-reel photographers have not as yet succeeded in photographing William Jennings Bryan in the act of making a speech for Davis.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

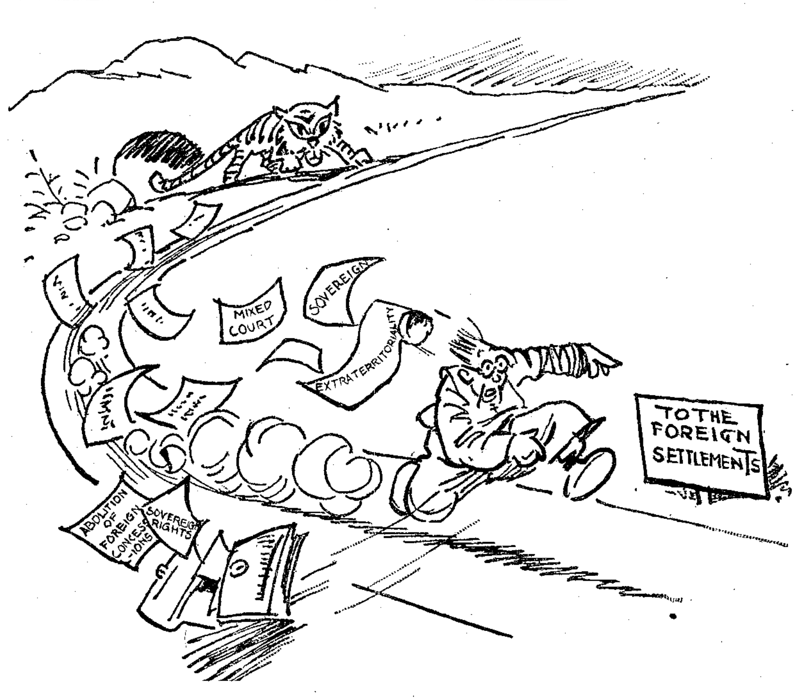
Where the oil-wells are located that are producing too much gasoline is always a great mystery to people with a valiseful of phony stock.—*Detroit News.*

The G. O. P. devours the straw vote news—
Which tastes like more with every single bite—
And, smacking lips, this policy pursues:
Let good Digest-ion wait on appetite.
—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

NEW LIGHT ON THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

APART FROM THE IMPORTANCE of a struggle for possession of Shanghai, China's present civil war probably would not be more noticed than the little wars of the past few years in various provinces, we are told by some foreign editors in Japan, who call sharp attention to the fact that the position of the foreign population and foreign interests in China is critical. This state of affairs is said to be such that the foreign residents and investors and their Governments are "almost compelled to revise their attitude toward China and the Chinese." As the Kobe *Japan Weekly Chronicle* sees it, the reason for this condition is that it is impossible to look to any central authority as ruling China and accepting responsibility for what may happen to foreign interests. What is called the Peking Government, says this weekly tartly, does not function at Peking, but at Loyang, in Honan, the headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-Fu, and it is further related that:



THE MILITARY TIGER IS ABROAD

—*The North China Herald* (Shanghai).

"At Peking there is a parliament which has no legal authority and which is openly corrupt, a President who was elected by wholesale bribery of the members of Parliament, the President's Ministers, who seem to be unable to operate unless they also will bribe the parliamentarians—and the foreign legations.

"What is to be done? We have no panacea. But would it not be well if the diplomats and their home Governments realized something of the facts—realized that in relying on the Peking Government they are relying on something as unsubstantial as a specter? To appeal to Peking to protect foreigners and their interests is like taking a feather pillow to ward off a Zeppelin bomb. If the Powers would stop doing such silly things, they would see more sensible ways of acting. Some foreigners in China advocate a grand renewal of the gun-boat policy. We have stated objections to that theory from time to time. Apart from doing more sensible things from day to day, the Powers might do well to redeem their promise given at the Washington Conference to arrange an international commission on the question of the position of foreigners in China."

Meanwhile Shanghai Associated Press dispatches advise us that the new Chinese administrators, who are ruling Shanghai for the Peking Government as a result of the defeat of the Chekiang forces there, are working in conjunction with the foreign authorities, confident that they will be able to avert disturbances incident to the change in local government. But we read further that the Chinese sections of Shanghai, being overrun with armed soldiers, cause new concern to the authorities of the foreign settlements, lest some serious disorder occur. Yet later information announced the arrival of Marshal Chi Hsich-Yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu Province at Shanghai, to arrange for the final rehabilitation of the Shanghai district. These dispatches relate then that the defeated army is being distributed around to swell the forces of other provinces, including the armies they have recently been fighting:

"The announcement also stated that Marshal Chi would complete the disposal of the defeated Chekiang troops, who have been camping about the city, fed by Shanghai merchants.

"It is understood that 3,000 Chekiang men are joining the Hupeh Provincial General, Chang Jun-Ming, who has been ordered northward to reinforce the Central Government troops. Others are said to be joining Sun Chuan-Fang, Tuchun of Fukien Province, and the Kiangsu General, Bei Bao-Shan, who to-day becomes Military Commander of Shanghai, succeeding Ho Feng-Lin, who fled to Japan after the fall of the city."

According to Chinwangtao dispatches, after a fierce battle on the Shanhaikwan front, Peking troops succeeded in repulsing a series of attacks by the forces of Chang Tso-Lin and we read:

"Wu Pei-Fu's forces remained on the defensive about Chiumen, where reinforcements arrived to participate in an enveloping movement. Reports from Jehol say that Feng Yuh-Siang's 'Ironsides' are making progress against the Manchurians near Liangchienfeng.

"Four bombs dropt by Chang's airmen fell within seventy yards of the British submarine *I-73* yesterday. Naval craft of the government forces continued to bombard Chang's line north of Shanhaikwan, but the shore-lines of the respective armies remained unchanged."

But despite the optimistic reports received from Peking, say Tientsin dispatches, Japanese news sources relate that the fighting in the neighborhood of Shanhaikwan has been advantageous to the Manchurians and the position of the Central Government soldiers is so unsatisfactory that Wu Pei-Fu had proposed to his generals a withdrawal toward Iwanshow.

While civil war rages in the north of China, Canton press correspondents have been telling us of conflicts in that city between the Volunteers, forces of the merchants, who seem to be formed on the Fascist model, and the so-called Red soldiers of Sun Yat-sen. A New York *Times* correspondent at Hongkong cables that—

"Fifty Indian troops have been sent to Canton to strengthen the Shameen defenses, partly owing to the fear that Chinese soldiers will attempt to raid the warehouses, where great quantities of valuables belonging to refugees are stored, valued at $150,000,000.

"No fighting is reported, except a clash between the Yunnanese and Cantonese arising out of envy on the part of the Cantonese of the better opportunities for loot which the Yunnanese had in the damaged parts of the city.

"Sun Yat-sen has ordered the arrest of Volunteer leaders. Two of the wealthiest and most influential of these have been executed by the Cantonese General Li Fukum, who, it is reported, first invited them to dinner.

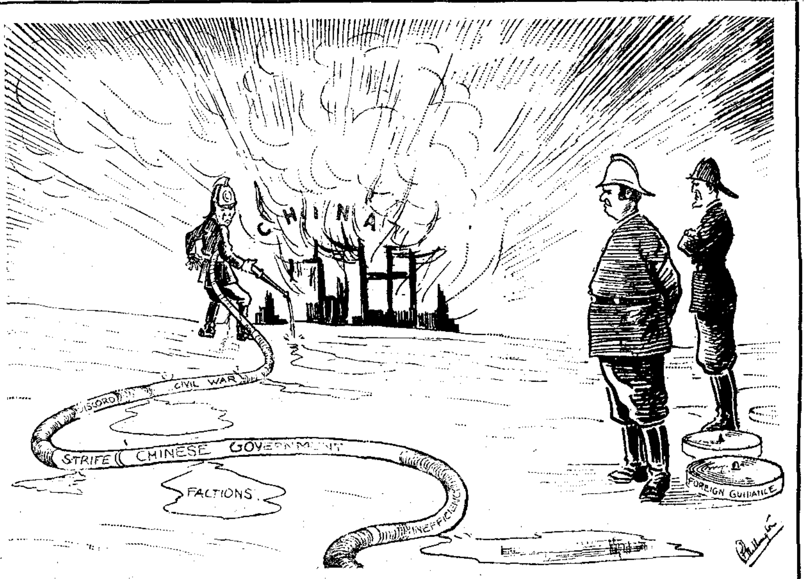
"Business in the greater part of Canton is at a standstill. Owing to losses there have been a number of suicides, including that of a comprador of a well-known foreign firm."

The defeat of the Chekiang Army at Shanghai lends interest to the speculations of a Shanghai vernacular paper on just that eventuality. A few people believe that the war might be brought to a close sooner if Chekiang were defeated, remarked the Shanghai *Hsin Shen Pao*, but it assures us that they are sadly mistaken, and adds:

"These people think that, as Chekiang has only Chekiang and Shanghai, its defeat will end the war; while Kiangsu has the support of Fukien, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, whose reinforcements may prolong the war, in case of General Chi's defeat. They are seemingly right, but they forget that Chekiang has the support of Canton in the southwest and Fengtien in the northeast. The latter has long cherished the intention of sending troops inside the Great Wall, and the former is also organizing an anti-North expedition. If Fengtien takes action, Gen. Wu Pei-Fu's forces can not move southward; and if Canton's anti-North expedition sets out, Fukien, Kiangsi and Anhwei have to keep their troops for self-defense. Thus, with Chekiang in the middle and Canton and Fengtien from the South and North respectively, simultaneous action will settle the general situation.

"If, unfortunately, Chekiang should suffer defeat, both Canton and Fengtien will come to General Lu's help, Canton invading the Yangtze Valley and Fengtien the Hwang Ho Valley. When war spreads throughout the country, Kiangsu and Chekiang will enter another armed conflict. This is the situation as we see it. In case of a Chekiang victory, fighting will be carried beyond the two provinces, and Kiangsu and Chekiang will get out of the war zone. In case of a Kiangsu victory, those who uphold righteousness will rise, and it will take more time before the two provinces can enjoy peace again."

Among the Japanese press, the Tokyo *Miyako* points out that the persons who suffer most from civil disturbance in China are the Chinese, altho Japan is not free from losses in an indirect way. The damage inflicted on Western nations and on the United States it considers to be comparatively slight. Meanwhile, it relates that:



A SHANGHAI IDEA

FIREMAN SAM (looking on the ruinous state of China): "Why on earth didn't we induce him to use our hose?"

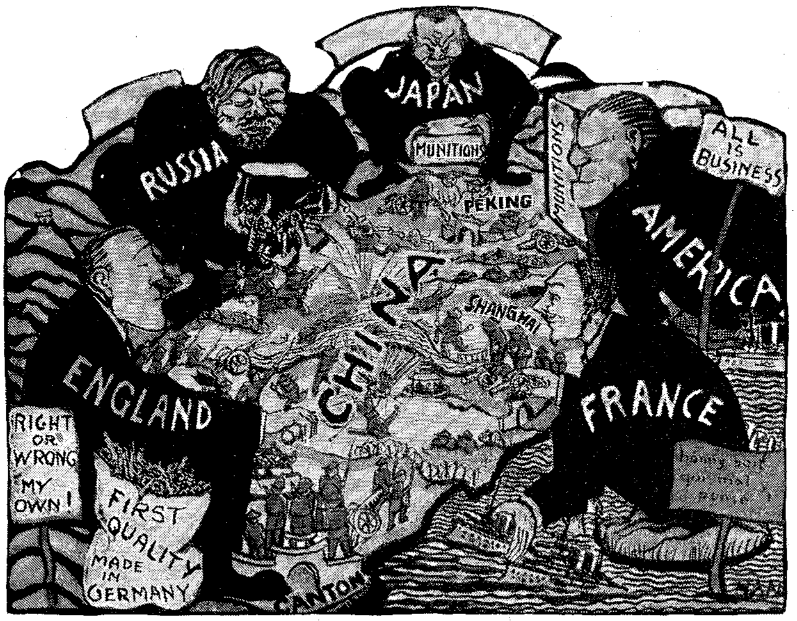
FIREMAN JOHN: "Because we were a pair of idiots . . . and now we've got to suffer for it."

—*The Sunday Times* (Shanghai).

"Chinese papers say unanimously that the war has nothing to do with the general people of that country, and that it is a personal battle between Chinese military factions. If the war be stopt at an early date, the delight of the Chinese will be great.

"China has long been in a disorderly state. It is not only the Chinese who have been perplexed, but other nations also. The Chinese as well as other nations may be willing to endure the losses resulting from the disorder, if it is possible that any great statesman of China should successfully pacify the nation and bring all China under his sway. But, alas! There is no statesman in China fit for such a stupendous task. Marshal Wu Pei-Fu may be an able general, but he is not a statesman. Marshal Chang Tso-Lin sprang from low origin. He was formerly a leader of mounted bandits. Tuan Chi-Jui will come into power if the anti-Chihli cliques be victorious. However, since his defeat in the last struggle with the Chihli clique he has had no army of his own, and he is not in a position to unify China, tho he is popular.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen appears to be an unusually great man, for he has never been daunted, despite his repeated defeats, but he is a statesman of pacifism and of the principle of humanity. It is contradictory that he intends to unify China with military strength. Even if he intended to unify China with military strength, he has not a large enough army to fight experienced and powerful generals, and, accordingly, the unification of China by Dr. Sun is out of consideration. The Chinese must be patient and enduring till peace comes by natural accord. The belligerent cliques are advised to make peace at an early date. The earlier the better for the interest of China."



GERMAN SATIRE

"Chinese unrest, or fine prospects for munitions manufacturers."

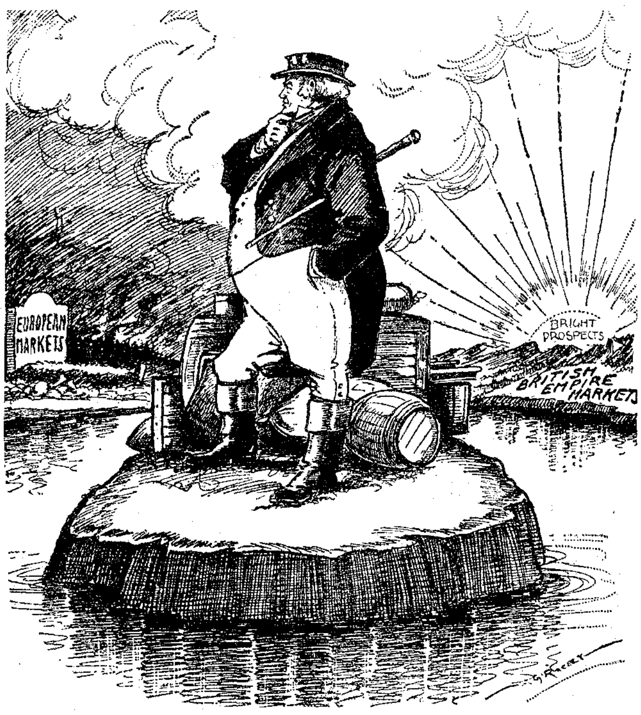
—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

The Osaka *Mainichi* reminds us that Japan and other Powers have unanimously declared for nonintervention, and it adds:

"They are quite justified in doing so, for their duty calls upon them to do so. However, if the policy of non-intervention be discredited, or if it has no dignity, or if it is a means of deceit to veil the incapability of the diplomatic authorities, or if it is feared that such a policy will bring injury to the interest of this country, we can not assume an attitude of indifference. We are of the opinion that the policy of non-intervention must be authoritative to all appearances."

BRITONS URGED TO TRADE AMONG THEMSELVES

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS may help the United States to keep out unequal trade competitors, it is said by some British editors, but the best kind of protection for British trade is for business men to confine their business to dealings within the Empire on which the sun never sets. This suggestion is repeatedly heard in various publications in England and throughout the Dominions, so that it becomes of immediate interest to American readers, especially as lately Premier Massey of New Zealand has given official voice to the idea. In commending him for so doing, the Auckland *Weekly News* declares that in the promulgation of this principle there is no antipathy to other peoples nor any desire to hamper friendly intercourse with them. At the same time this weekly insists that the first duty of every loyal Britisher is to strengthen the bonds within the Empire, and it adds:



A CANADIAN SUGGESTION
"Turn around and look the other way, John."
—*The Star* (Montreal).

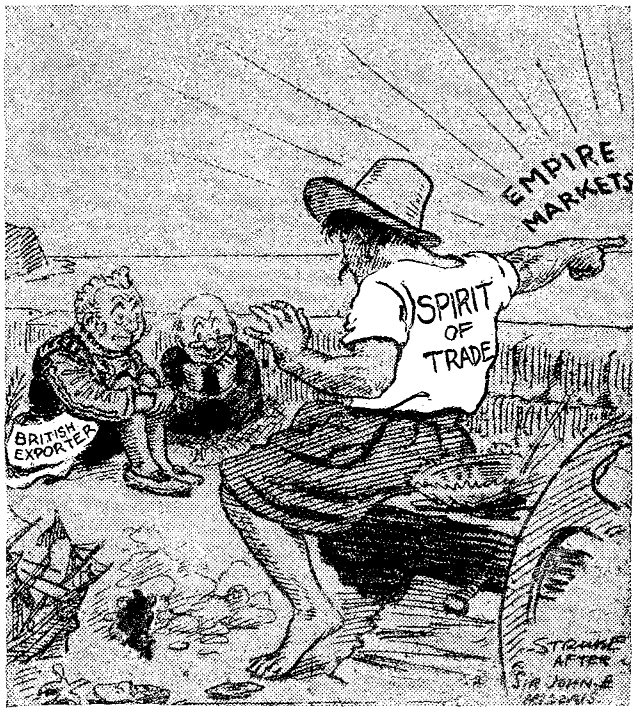
"He will reasonably endeavor to make his own nation strong, that it may contribute a virile share to the international cooperation so forcefully advocated in these days at Geneva. The facts, as Mr. Massey puts them, are provocative of serious thought. The Empire has waste spaces, unoccupied lands, undeveloped resources. Foreign competition is likely to increase very rapidly. Already it is making a notable bid for universal trade. British capital, as in the instance of the Argentine, is being employed to elbow the Dominions out of the British market. A little thought upon such facts impresses our national duty. There is a need for the fuller development of the Empire's productivity, for the occupying of British territory overseas by British folk, and for the devotion of British capital in industrial and commercial enterprises within the Empire."

The free-trader never wearies of reiterating that the United Kingdom must import vast stores of foodstuffs and raw materials in exchange for exported manufactures, we are reminded, and this weekly concedes that the contention is incontestibly sound. But it holds that it is not true that such an exchange must needs be made with foreign countries, because—

"With improvements in the world's communication and transport, the distances that once separated the Empire's scattered territories have marvelously dwindled, and the possibility of so vast a domain, spreading into all latitudes and having natural resources in infinite variety, being self-supporting is no mere rhetorical fancy. It is a very practical creed. Preference, in its broadest sense, is suited to be the great Imperial watchword—a preference of British folk to dwell on British soil, of British capitalists for British investments, and of British buyers and sellers to deal with each other. To give this wholesome sentiment practical shape, translating it into the terms of migration and finance and commerce, is an urgent task for Imperial statesmen and a dominating interest for every Britisher who realizes what he owes to the Empire."

CALLES IN COMMAND OF MEXICO

HIS BITTEREST OPPONENTS conceded the election of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles to the Presidency of Mexico long before the votes were cast, it appears, but in the Mexican press the comment is still largely hostile over the results of the contest which took place in July, tho the official figures were not published until lately. These show that General Calles polled a total of 1,340,634 votes against 252,599 received by his competitor, Gen. Angel Flores, who was the candidate of the more conservative classes. Tho there is said to be little likelihood of another armed upheaval, which is condemned in the very thought by all parties alike, there are conflicting reports on the attitude the defeated party will take. They allege that fraud and illegal pressure were employed by the Agrarians and their sympathizers in order to insure the election of General Calles. In addition to criticism of the President by adverse newspapers, we learn from the press of Mexico City that the Congress is also the object of denunciation, and is described as being made up of extremists who are accused of being ignorant of the fundamentals of democratic government. Thus *The Excelsior* remarks:



"——AND THERE THE TREASURE LIES!"
—*The Daily Express* (London).

"The progressive decline we have witnessed in the quality of Congress originates in our eternal civil wars, which instead of elevating the people, has perverted them. The more popular the election, the more inadequate will the candidate be, since crowds, and ignorant crowds at that, always choose the worst candidate. In 1912, all tendencies were represented in Congress. To-day, with the exception of three or four sympathizers of Flores, all the Congressmen are 'Callistas.' Anybody not

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> furiously radical would constantly be in mortal danger, which goes to show that these so-called representatives of the people are nothing of the sort. Millions of Mexicans are either indifferent or actively hostile to their demagogic extremes."

It would seem that this discontent with Congress is shared by some journals in the lesser cities, such as Guadalajara, where *El Informador* says:

> "The basis of the evils of our electoral system is the right to vote actually enjoyed and exercised by the illiterate. Civic rights should be denied to all who do not know how to use them, since they are mere toys in the hands of skilful politicians. As no signature or identification is required from the voters, ballots are easily falsified. If voters were able to write, tampering would be promptly traced. By a reduction in the number of voters, we would obtain a conscientious election, and not an irresponsible one, as we have to-day."

Great uncertainty is reported to prevail in financial circles in Mexico in regard to the policy that General Calles will follow on private ownership and investments, since his supporters are known as close friends of the Russian extremists. Certain elements think that he will be obliged to soften the violent means advocated during his electoral campaign. Others view with alarm his visit to Europe, where he is reported to have called on the Soviet leaders and the Labor heads of the principal continental countries.

Kadel & Herbert photograph

WHEN MEXICO'S PRESIDENT VISITED GERMANY

After a luncheon party which may have important consequences in Mexico, that country's newly elected President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, was photographed with Dr. Will, Germany's new envoy to Mexico, who is the first at the left. Next is President Calles, then the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, who was the host, and the German Chancellor, Dr. Marx, is last at the right.

According to *El Universal*, the present discontent is due to the fear of seeing the continuance of the methods used by the Obregon Administration, especially as far as taxation is concerned. This paper condemns the new income tax law, which has raised a storm of criticism, and says frankly:

> "If it is true that Governments are only representatives of the people, the income tax must be eliminated at once. Our Government is not supposed to be a paternalistic Government. It is inadmissible that a system born from the struggle against tyrannical paternalism so despises public opinion as to impose laws that the people reject unanimously. The income-tax system may be admirable. It may be the most scientific and modern method of taxation. It may have given splendid results in other lands. But the Mexican people do not like it. They lack preparation and knowledge to accept it willingly. The essential factor in successful taxation is the psychological one, and in this case it is sadly lacking. We have been told the Government will change some of the most obnoxious features of this law. If it does, it will be only a palliative. What it should do is to give up the income-tax plan altogether, since this is the imperative demand of the country."

Meanwhile press dispatches from Mexico City relate that the Chamber of Commerce of Puebla has requested various Chambers of Commerce in the Mexican Republic to join in a formal protest against the expulsion of eight merchants of the City of Puebla who had refused to pay the income tax. This Chamber also informed the Federal Stamp Office, we are told, that it had been agreed that if an embargo was declared against the first business house refusing to pay the income tax, all business houses would immediately close.

Relief from the financial crisis throttling the country is expected to come from the new loan of $50,000,000 recently contracted through J. L. Arlitt, of Austin, Texas, which, according to press reports, will have as security the production tax on oil. But this as well as other loans may encounter trouble if the extremist plans of Calles' followers are carried out, according to *The Omega* of Mexico City, which condemns energetically the "excesses committed by the Socialist elements," and asks for justice without mincing words when it says:

> "We must declare in loud tones that the Mexican nation is not made up only of murderers and thieves, and our Government, however blind and desirous of satisfying everybody, can not become a party to all these crimes. What happens is that justice is subservient to politics, and that the immorality of our tribunals has reached an unprecedented degree. We must state with utter frankness that the Executive is the humble servant of degraded politics. This is proven by countless facts, and admitted by some of the government leaders in Congress."

On the other hand a very different attitude toward President Calles is that of the Mexico City *Verdad*, which observes:

> "Few men have been more discust than Calles. He has victoriously emerged from bitter political controversies, unabated and undaunted. The people of Mexico will at last have something to say in the matters affecting their welfare and progress. Obregon has only been a stepping-stone to the rule of the people for the people. Friendly to all foreign nations, Calles will however, insist on equal rights for all, and preferential treatment to Mexicans, reversing the average statesman's attitude in the tropics. He will be a great President, and his trip to Europe will largely contribute to give him a broader and more realistic outlook on problems of which our statesmen had only a superficial acquaintance."

A good word for the new President is also said by *El Radical* of Yucatan, which declares the people of Mexico have at last united on a man capable of bringing about an era of great progress in Mexico. This newspaper concedes that former President Obregon managed public affairs to the best of his knowledge, but it tells us that he was always "hampered by compromises and his militaristic inclinations." It adds that altho he "shut his eyes to many evils, he is to be praised for his energetic conduct in grave emergencies and his impartiality in the electoral struggle."

SOUTH AFRICA'S FEAR OF ASIATICS

THE "MENACE OF ASIATIC PENETRATION" in South Africa was the subject of discussion recently in the House of Assembly at Cape Town, it appears, and some editors in that part of the world point out that there was a time when the public generally did not realize the urgency of the problem. But now *The South African Nation* (Cape Town) tells us that the menace has so successfully spread over the social and commercial life of Natal and the Transvaal that to-day disagreement exists only as to the means by which it is to be combated. The Asiatics in South Africa are mainly from India and number 161,000, this weekly goes on to say, and notes by comparison that according to the census of 1921 they number 1,200, 3,000 and 600 respectively in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Even without the Asiatics South Africa has racial problems, we are told, that are difficult enough to "appal the greatest statesmen." We read then:

> "In Natal, in particular, the figures are most disconcerting. The Asiatics already outnumber the whites by 5,000, and have captured a more than corresponding part of the retail trade. In the Transvaal there are 5,816 Asiatics in the total of 16,000 traders.
>
> "As to the means of solving this problem a diversity of opinion exists. On one point alone unanimity obtains, and that is that no further immigration of Asiatics should be countenanced. But how to deal with the number already here?
>
> "The two greatest obstacles in dealing with this aspect of the problem are the following: Firstly, that bedrock has practically been reached in the voluntary repatriation of Indians. Of the total number in the Union about 70 per cent. were born here and can not thus be repatriated. The second obstacle in the way of any summary solution is the principle that vested rights and interests must be respected.
>
> "Besides these two difficulties, which are more of an internal nature, there is the external difficulty that we form, with India, part of an Empire which has accepted (South Africa dissenting) the principle of free immigration within the Empire. This difficulty is, however, by no means insurmountable, and we do not for a moment doubt that our Government, when it comes to frame measures on this issue will regard the matter from the South African view-point, and will consult the interests of other parts of the world only in so far as these are not inimical to our own interests."

This Cape Town weekly goes on to tell us of proposed legislation that provides for industrial and residential segregation of Asiatics in urban areas, the prohibition, at local option, of the tenure of land by Asiatics, the restriction of trading licenses, and the prohibition of the employment of Europeans by Asiatics, or of Asiatics by Europeans in positions in which the former issue orders to the latter. But it appears that the Government has not committed itself to any one of these proposals, and we are told that the only definite step it has taken is to offer a better inducement in the form of an increased bonus to those Asiatics desirous of repatriation. Meanwhile this publication expresses the hope that in whatever measures the Governments may devise, it will "make it quite clear that Indians are unwelcome guests here, not as Indians, but for reasons which most vitally affect the future of South Africa." At the same time it declares that—

> "The legislation to be introduced should not be framed on purely racial lines. Even where the matter is purely one of race, it is inexpedient to legislate on racial lines. But where, as in South Africa, there exist so many other reasons it would be the height of political folly to give legislation, with regard to Asiatics, even the semblance of racial discrimination.
>
> "With us the matter is primarily an economic one. The economic competition of the Asiatic is, for obvious reasons, a competition which will mean, in many areas has already meant, the elimination of the white trader. The Asiatic's subsistence level is much lower, and his conception of business morality is much more elastic than that of his white competitor. And these are two powerful assets in the economic struggle.
>
> "This widely different standard of morality brings us to the social side of the question. Continuous contact with duplicity and corruption eats out the very core of a nation's business integrity. It is laying too severe a strain on the business morals of Europeans to expect that they will be 'content to be bound by ties from which Asiatics were free,' to go on telling truth, and hearing none, to 'fulfil, to their own hurt, all their engagements with confederates who never keep an engagement which is not to their advantage.' In the long run, the moral fiber of the nation will snap under this strain, and corruption and duplicity will become legal tender. From a social point of view Occident and Orient should not commingle."

A third ground which justifies restrictive legislation, we are told, is South Africa's right to "regulate the future composition of our own population," and it adds:

> "The Asiatic is an immigrant that does not readily absorb into the population here. The danger of the presence of a large body of unabsorbed aliens is illustrated by the three great wars prior to 1914, which were caused respectively by the presence of Americans in Cuba, of Uitlanders in Johannesburg, and of Japanese in Korea.
>
> "We hope thus that when the Government comes to frame legislation to deal with this problem, it will not be framed on racial lines, but will be broad-based on the economic, social and national welfare of the South African nation."

As these matters are being debated the report of the Census Director is described by the Cape Town correspondent of the London *Times* as being "an ominous document from the standpoint of White survival in South Africa." This informant goes on to state that—

> "Mr. Cousins, the Census Director, now Under-Secretary for Labor, insists on the increase of the non-White population in the Union, as compared with the White, in spite of the fact that in the influenza epidemic of 1918, 500,000 natives died—a fact not published hitherto.
>
> "Mr. Cousins's conclusion is that the European race can only hold its own numerically in South Africa by seeking accessions from abroad. Failing this, it must forever abandon the prospect of maintain a White civilization, except as a proportionately diminishing minority in face of an increasing and ultimately overwhelming majority. It may then be forced to abandon its domination or even abandon the country. It may accept the solution of degeneracy, by perpetuating a Eur-African [hybrid European and African] civilization. In thirty years, on the present figures, the Whites in South Africa will number 4,500,000, while the Bantu will have increased by 13,000,000. Acceptance of a Eur-African solution would involve the dishonoring of the racial ideals tenaciously held by the White races.
>
> "The alternative is for the Whites to take timely measures to ensure that in population the progression of the Whites shall not be left behind by accepting the obligation to provide here a home for the surplus population of Europe. The application of these home truths is obvious, since both Nationalists and Labor, which compose the present Government, have set rigid faces for years against any comprehensive scheme for bringing in immigrants from abroad."

A MEXICAN LABOR APPEAL TO BRITAIN—Revelations of Mexican labor conditions made by Ricardo Trevino, Secretary of the Mexican Trade Union Federation, to some leaders of the British Labor party and the Trade Unions, impress the London *New Leader* as being sufficiently grave to "move us to action." Mr. Trevino is recalled as having been Minister of Labor in Mexico and of speaking quietly and definitely to the effect that "in the mines of Mexico, which are chiefly of coal and of silver, no less than 52 per cent. of the men are injured every year by accidents." He charged that the oil-fields, most of which are in "an unhealthy semi-tropical region," are without doctors, hospitals, or even chemists' shops, and "the life of the workers in this occupation is said to average three years." We read then:

> "Dividends, on the other hand, range up to 60 per cent. When one adds that the progressive Mexican Government (which is in all but the name a Labor Government) is struggling hard to impose humanity on the companies financed by British, American, and Belgian capital which run the mines and the oil-wells, it is easy to understand the opposition to recognition. To our thinking, these facts ought to be officially investigated, and to that end recognition is the urgent first step. The Empire protects exported capital with all the resources of diplomacy. It shares in so doing the responsibility for its crimes of exploitation."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE HOOKWORM KILLED BY FIRE-EXTINGUISHER

THE CONQUEST OF THE HOOKWORM is one of the most astonishing of medical romances, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Among the many brilliant triumphs over disease, such as the subjugation of diabetes, wound-infection, yellow fever, malaria, and so on, made by investigators usually with large staffs and expensive equipment, the discovery of the latest and most effective weapon against this parasite plague stands out with startling uniqueness for the cheapness and simplicity of the means employed, and the casual, almost accidental, manner of its finding. The discoverer, Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, stands among his fellow conquerors, says *The Bulletin*, "like David with his stone and sling among the great captains of Saul's army with their swords and shining armor." We read:

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HE TRIED IT ON THE DOG FIRST

Dr. Maurice C. Hall found he could kill Rover's hookworm with a dose of fire-extinguisher, but when he tried it on a rabbit, Bunny died. Would it kill a man? Dr. Hall found out by swallowing a dose himself.

"The old injunction to 'try it on the dog first' was observed, tho unintentionally, by Dr. Hall when he began his experiments. For he was concerned at first with discovering remedies for parasites of animals rather than for those of man, and dogs were the animals he chose to experiment with.

"He tried out all kinds of things on dogs afflicted with all kinds of worms. He found that chloroform was reasonably successful in ridding dogs of hookworm, and decided, on a sudden 'hunch,' to try carbon tetrachlorid, a substance chemically similar to chloroform, long familiar under various trade names as a fire extinguisher and insecticide, and also as a remover of spots and stains from clothing. He found that three cubic centimeters—about a spoonful—of this liquid would clear out the most obstinate case of canine hookworm. He tried it on rabbits next, but it killed the rabbits when given to them in doses which had never proven to be markedly poisonous to dogs. Dogs usually tolerate even seventy to eighty times the curative dose without lasting harm.

"Finally, with some trepidation, he swallowed three cubic centimeters himself. No ill effects followed. A few other hardy volunteers tried it. It seemed to be no more poisonous to man than it was to dogs. So it was, with some modesty, suggested as a possibility in the treatment of hookworm disease in human beings.

"From the start, from the very earliest experiments in widely scattered tropical countries, the success of the new treatment was sensational. Missionaries and physicians in tropical countries, who were able to get barely enough for a dozen doses, reported that in the great majority of cases one dose was completely effective, killing every worm at once and clearing up the case.

"The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was quick to seize upon this new weapon for its warfare against disease both at home and abroad, and its shipments of carbon tetrachlorid and Epsom salts (the two always go together in the treatment) run into tons, and travel not only to the southern United States but to such distant lands as Brazil, Ceylon, China, and the Fiji Islands."

The carbon tetrachlorid treatment, we are informed, has very largely displaced the older method of attack upon the disease. The first involved use of thymol, an aromatic solid distilled from certain plants of the mint family. Later on, oil of chenopodium, extracted from the common American wormseed, of unhappy childhood memory, was substituted. But both these treatments were unsatisfactory:

"They were extremely nasty to take; repeated doses were necessary, so that a given infected district would have to be revisited two or three times at great expense, and an uncomfortably large number of deaths followed their use in bad cases. The new remedy is much easier to down—tho it is still far from being lemonade; it is much cheaper and easier to get, and one dose usually cures. One hundred per cent. cure after the first dose is the common report.

"A diminished number of fatalities followed its introduction, but the medical authorities thought that thirty deaths in 1,500,000 cases treated—that was the proportion—were still too many. They employed Dr. Paul D. Lamson, of the Johns Hopkins University, to look into the matter. The first thing he thought of was that possibly some impurity in the drug might be the cause of the poisoning. But dogs treated with highly purified carbon tetrachlorid still occasionally succumbed; so the drug itself had to take the blame. It was found in clinical experience and laboratory experiment that if milk, or fat, or anything containing alcohol, were in the stomach or intestines when the treatment was administered, unpleasant consequences were more likely to follow.

"The history of cases in the clinics that had trouble following the administering of carbon tetrachlorid seems to indicate also that if certain other parasites, like the common ascarid or large roundworm are present in great numbers, this may cause complications. In general, then, it is expected that by watching the diet of the patients, and making sure that they do not have large numbers of parasitic worms other than the hookworm, the new treatment may be almost entirely freed from danger.

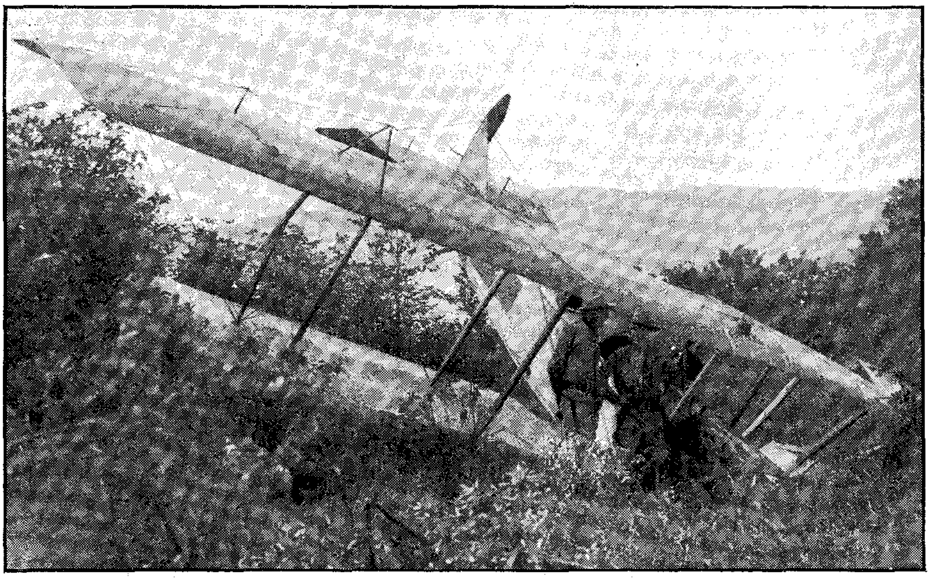
"In districts where round worms are plentiful a mixture of carbon tetrachlorid and chenopodium is used, owing to the great efficacy of chenopodium against these worms, and in all cases steps are taken to insure prompt purgation in the interest of safety."

A PLANE THAT WON'T CRASH

THE FRENCH MILITARY AVIATION SERVICE is carrying out a series of experiments on two new inventions by Captain Lepinte of the Technical Section, which, it is stated in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, may go a long way toward solving the problem of complete security of flying. They obviate the dangers of forced landings, through which the majority of fatal accidents in flying occur. We read:

"Theoretically, Captain Lepinte has solved the problem entirely, and according to the opinion of the best experts the theories can receive practical application. The inventions are being kept strictly secret so that it is impossible at present to obtain a detailed description. Nevertheless, it is known that both ideas are extremely simple and they are described as follows by an expert:

"When an airplane is forced to land because the motor gives out, or falls into an airhole, it is under present conditions forced to come down, regardless of the nature of the ground, even when the pilot is fully aware that a smash can not be avoided. Captain Lepinte's first appliance enables the pilot in such cases to right the plane again and to pass over the obstacle, even if it is necessary to start flying again without landing at all.



A CRASH THAT SPILLED THE HOOTCH

The plane fluttered to earth on the banks of the Hudson River just to the north of New York City. It was evidently on its way down from Canada and it carried a valuable cargo of whisky, which was partially spilled. The aviator "disappeared" before the police arrived.

"The principles are simple: On each side of the fuselage are two fuses, which can develop a certain amount of gas under extremely high pressure—between 1,000 and 2,000 kilograms per square centimeter. The gas, which is under the control of the pilot, by its reaction propels the airplane ahead in case of loss of speed, or, in the case of a vertical descent, by a series of successive explosions downward, acts like a spring and renders the fall harmless to the machine and its occupants.

"The Captain's second appliance is also simple, and acts when a machine flying at any height for any reason gets out of the pilot's control and falls. The invention in this case consists of the use of the fuselage itself, which, so soon as the downward rush commences, opens up automatically and acts like a parachute. In the center of the fuselage there is a rigid axle. The fuselage itself is constructed in longitudinal sections. These sections are joined at the far end of the axle like the stays of an umbrella. Covering this, the parachute lies in between the axle and the longitudinal sections.

"When the plane is in distress the pilot pulls the lever acting on the mechanism, which detaches the wings and the motor from the fuselage, and the longitudinal sections of the fuselage open and become a vast parachute. The pilot's and passengers' seats are attached to the central rigid axle. The plane descends very slowly, only two or three meters per second, allowing the pilot and passengers to land unharmed. The Army technical services place great hope in these inventions, with which experiments have already been going on for several months."

TOO MANY LATE TRAINS

RAILROADS THAT DESIRE TO IMPROVE SERVICE should run their trains on time, says *The Railway Age* (New York). One of the very important problems which the railways of this country must solve if they are to win and keep public favor, this paper remarks, is that of running passenger trains more nearly on schedule. On the average, we are told, every person in the United States makes ten trips by railway annually. This gives each individual ten opportunities to be angry at the railways if the trains he uses are late. In addition, many thousands of persons go to railway stations every day to meet friends who are arriving. Every train that is late gives these people the impulse to "cuss" the railways. The writer continues:

"One morning this week the writer went to a large passenger terminal that is used by three railways to meet a train. He first asked for some information at the station information bureau. A woman employed there gave it to him, not courteously and gladly, but with a freezing manner which it is not uncommon for employees of railway information bureaus to use. We then went to the bulletin board and found that of nine trains due to arrive during the morning six were bulletined as follows:

Train	*Due*	*Arrive*
1	7:40	11:15
2	7:59	10:05
3	8:15	10:30
4	9:15	10:30
5	9:45	9:35
6	9:45	10:05

"The other three trains were bulletined to arrive on time. Within a few minutes two of the trains that were bulletined late were bulletined still later, and one of the trains originally bulletined 'on time' was marked late. Therefore, two-thirds of the nine trains bulletined to arrive within a few hours were late. The late trains included trains of each of the railways using the station. Unquestionably, this was an unusually bad morning's record. Nevertheless, it does forcibly call attention to a problem which every railway operating officer must admit needs more attention than it is being given. The proof that it needs much more attention consists in the undeniable fact that so many trains are late.

"Trains are not late merely at large terminals. In fact, it is probable that relatively more of them are late at intermediate stations than at terminals. The greatest care should be taken when trains are late to see that they are bulletined correctly. We had occasion to take a train at a small station one night this week. We found that it was bulletined thirty minutes late. When it had become forty minutes late we asked the operator about it. He said it was then fifty minutes late. It finally came in seventy minutes late, but the 'information' on the bulletin board continued throughout this time to tell the restless people who were awaiting it that it was only thirty minutes late. The employees whose duty it is to mark up the bulletin boards very commonly fail to perform this duty.

"The railways are doing more educational work than ever before to create a friendly public sentiment, and operating officers are working unremittingly to improve service. There is nothing more important in passenger service from the standpoint of public relations than running passenger trains on time. Conditions on the railways differ widely, and the means that must be adopted on individual railways to solve the problem vary accordingly. Nevertheless, cooperative study and discussion would be helpful. All the railways would benefit by having their officers exchange information regarding methods they have used to increase the number of trains run on time and the results secured. This is a subject which the Association of Railroad Superintendents might well, it seems to us, put on the program for its next annual meeting."

THE TRANSFER OF DISEASE BY TRAVEL

MUCH OF OUR DISEASE IS IMPORTED. This applies not so much to the foreign immigrant as to the ceaseless to-and-fro motion of our own citizens, who will not stop moving even when they are ill. Michigan may thus infect Minnesota, and North Carolina, New Jersey. Dr. Walker M. Dickie, of the California Board of Health, says, in a paper on "Interstate Traffic in Communicable Diseases," read at a recent conference of Pacific Coast health officers, and printed in the *Weekly Bulletin* of his Board (Sacramento), that geographical barriers in the United States have been almost completely broken down by improved methods of transportation. Interstate travel has increased, he says, during recent years, beyond all expectations. On the Pacific Coast, alone, automobile travel is continuous throughout the year, with greatly increased volume during the summer months. He proceeds:

"With this increased volume of traffic there has naturally come an increased transference of cases of communicable disease. Typhoid and malaria are more easily transported from country to city and there is an increased prevalence of both of these diseases of country origin in most of the larger cities of the coast.

"Smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet-fever and other diseases of the respiratory system have recently been transported increasingly between States. Whole communities, in many instances, have been affected by this wide-spread dissemination of these infectious diseases.

"How extensive has been this spread of disease between States we have no definite means of knowing. For the most part this lack of information is due to the failure of health officers to notify each other reciprocally of cases of communicable diseases that may have been brought into each other's jurisdiction from outside of the State.

"In California during 1923 there were at least sixty-four cases of typhoid infected outside of California. These cases came from as far east as Ohio, Tennessee and Middle-Western States. The Minnesota Board of Health has reported that from 1913 to 1921 there were 364 typhoid cases infected outside of Minnesota. The available statistical data upon interstate traffic in typhoid fever, meager as it is, indicates the need for the development of a thorough and continuous system of reciprocal notification between State health officers. There is even less statistical data pertaining to interstate traffic in transmissible diseases other than typhoid. In fact, this lack of data hinders the establishment of adequate interstate quarantine regulations.

"To be sure, about half of the States have adopted the sanitary railway sanitation code approved by the U. S. Public Health Service. The most important features have been incorporated in the interstate quarantine regulations. This code provides for control of utensils such as towels and drinking-cups, and of food and water on trains so as to protect them from contamination.

"It is certain, however, that interstate travel by automobile equals, in volume, interstate travel by railway. Since it is impossible to prevent the travel of infected persons, it becomes *of first importance for State health officers to reciprocate in* reporting cases of communicable disease.

"Persons in the early stages of measles, scarlet-fever, and other diseases, may complete their journeys while in an infective stage before any one, the patients themselves included, knows that they are ill. Absolute restriction of travel of sick persons is not to be desired; in fact, it often happens that persons suffering from communicable diseases should be permitted to travel in order that better control measures may be put into force. The travel of such persons should be under supervision, in order that the disease may be kept under control. Surreptitious travel of infected persons is often responsible for extensive spread of communicable diseases.

"It goes without saying that persons suffering from any of the five major quarantinable diseases—plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox—are absolutely forbidden to travel. There are enormous possibilities for the spread of these diseases, and the transportation of persons suffering from any of them is always denied.

"Traffic in smallpox is a constant menace, because of the fact that many of our large communities are almost entirely unvaccinated. Furthermore, smallpox of a virulent type is more prevalent in the United States at the present time than for many years.

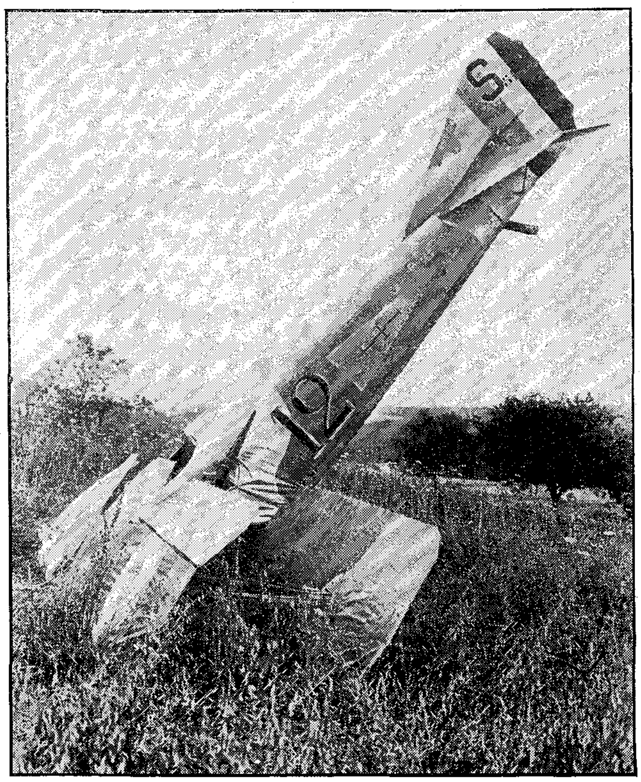
DID THE ANCIENTS HAVE A NICKEL?

THE QUESTION whether the ancients had a form of nickel has been raised, we are told in *Savoir* (Paris), by the discovery of this metal in Egyptian and Mesopotamian bronzes by a Norwegian professor, Dr. J. Seblien. Says the French paper named above:

"Nickel has been found there regularly in an impure state, altho in the ores of an old mine in Kurdestan, the metal does not occur Where did it come from, if not from the native mines? Mr. R. Dart, who discusses the problem in *Nature,* thinks that it was unconsciously brought in with foreign copper. Copper was greatly sought in prehistoric times for the manufacture of bronze, and it was brought from as far away as Spain and Cornwall—perhaps even in Africa, adds Mr. Dart, who belongs to the University of Johannesburg. And in South Africa, near the copper mine at Rooiberg, has been found bronze containing 80 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. iron and aluminum, 7 per cent. tin and about 3 of nickel. Now no one from the Transvaal furnishes any such alloy. There is a circle of ancient mines surrounding the gold-bearing center of Rhodesia. There were tin deposits also; and northwest of Pretoria there must have been taken out two or three thousand tons. This region alone must have produced about 30,000 tons of bronze and certainly a good part of this must have been sent to a considerable distance. But in it all there was no nickel, we must then conclude that the latter must have come from still farther away, perhaps from the western part of Asia.

"Metallurgy was well advanced in antiquity; Rhodesia during this period must have furnished 75 to 200 millions of pounds sterling of the precious metals. A very important trade in metals must have taken place along the whole eastern coast of Africa; it must have been so, also, in more distant regions, and some of the copper brought in from afar may have contained nickel.

"It is important to identify these regions. The presence of nickel raises one more economic and commercial problem to be added to many others."



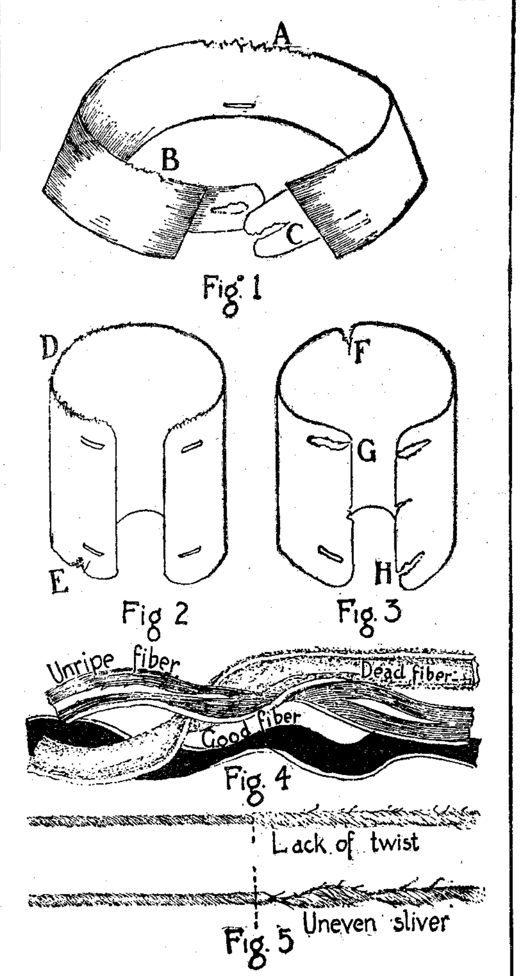
U. S. Army photograph

TOO LATE TO SAVE THIS ONE

A French plane brought crashing down on its nose behind the German lines, and found by the U. S. troops when they captured a town somewhere in France. By a new French invention, the pilot in case of accident pulls a lever, the fuselage opens up like a big umbrella, and plane and passengers float comfortably down to earth.

WHY COLLARS WEAR OUT

THE LAUNDRY IS USUALLY BLAMED; but this is unfair, thinks George Rice, writing in *The Starchroom Laundry Journal* (Cincinnati). Not all collars and cuffs deteriorate when cleaned, which proves that the fringed edges are not always due to the methods employed in the laundry. A large proportion of the collars and cuffs produced by the manufacturers are of superior type, Mr. Rice tells us. Just enough cloth of inferior construction is used by some of the collar manufacturers to put in the market a low-grade article which can not stand the washing processes without disintegration. He goes on:



SECRET OF SAW-EDGE LINEN

"Collars and cuffs intended to be laundered should be made up from cotton cloth of the highest purity of cellulose. Formerly as much attention was given to the selection of the fiber as to its color. The blue tinge grades, commonly termed the blue bender cottons, are not used so much now in the weaving of the cloth for collar or cuff making. Much more care is given to the selection of the cotton than is generally supposed, for if it is not of the right sort in color, elasticity, strength, pliability, porosity, fineness and uniformity, the best systems of carding, spinning, weaving and finishing can not produce a first-class collar or cuff from the cloth. The most careful processes of bleaching will not help much when the natural color of the fiber is tinged with the bluish-gray that discolored much of the cotton which was used in collar manufacture some years ago.

"When a customer receives a collar from his laundry with sawlike edges worn on it, as shown at A or B, Fig. 1, or if the buttonhole is worn away and perhaps broken, as at C, it seems to be the natural thing for him to make remarks about the way in which the laundries wash clothes nowadays. His mother never destroyed buttonholes, or wore off the edges of starched goods, because she washed with her hands. Sometimes he determines he will put his washing elsewhere. He does not know that frequently the fault of premature wear of his collars and cuffs is due to manufacturing causes long before the articles reach the laundry. He can not know much about dead or unripe cotton fiber which may be the direct cause of the trouble with his collars, because only an expert on textile fibers can hope to be qualified to determine the difference in the chemical and physical properties of fibers.

"If a man finds that his cuffs are worn to a wiry edge as at D and E, Fig. 2, or that there are broken places as at F, Fig. 3, or that the buttonholes are shattered as at G and H in the same figure, he usually tells his wife to send his linen to some other laundry, for he thinks that too free use of an alkali has been the cause. He does not know that there are several reasons for this condition of the cuffs which are not the fault of the laundry he patronizes.

"Only the man with a high-powered magnifying glass and some knowledge of fibers can get at the root of the trouble. If such a man were to examine the cotton fibers under the microscope he would be able to detect three kinds of filaments, as shown in Fig. 4. Dead fibers would look something like the specimen shown in the illustration. There would be a certain degree of puffiness in the edges, indicating a lack of definition in the formation. Instead of well-defined walls, such as shown in the good fiber the walls would lack regularity. The dead fibers can not be spun into firm, elastic and even yarns, even tho they be blended with a good proportion of perfect fiber. The dead fibers will interfere with the carding and spinning processes to the extent that an insufficient amount of twist will go into the strands, and weak threads will result. When these weak threads are woven into cloth and the cloth is made into collars and cuffs, they will crumble easily even under the influence of plain hand-washing. The fabric will not be in condition to resist either the common wear of the wearer or common washing and ironing. And this condition will be further augmented if unripe fibers happen to be mixed in the lot. The unripe fiber is obtained from cotton plants which have not matured. The weakened fibrous properties of the unripe fiber cause the fiber to split, as shown in the drawing, and split fibers will not spin well."

Lack of twist is another cause of imperfection, Mr. Rice tells us. In blankets, or in woolen or cotton goods for clothing purposes, this is not very important, but yarns intended to be made into collars, cuffs, or similar goods must be evenly and firmly twisted. Otherwise the fiber will break out at the edges, or at the buttonholes, as shown in the drawings. He continues:

"Two illustrations of yarns imperfectly spun because of lack of twist are given in Fig. 5. In the first example, the strand is even, and the shortage of twist is due simply to the incorrect adjustment of the twist gear by the spinner in charge. The part of the strand at the left of the dotted lines shows the thread when properly twisted. At the right it is short of twist and the thread will be too soft, irregular, and feeble to make good collar or cuff material.

"There will not be enough turns per inch in the thread to make it strong and even. Or if the thread is turned out, as shown in the lower sample, we get an illustration of a sliver still more irregular in its composition. Here the trouble is not due to a lack of twist, but to the fact that the twist has gone into the strand at the intervals between the lumps. This is the result of poor carding and drawing. The sliver or roving itself was lumpy from the carding machines, so that when spun the twist was absorbed in the thin places of the sliver, while the lumps simply twirled around without receiving the twist. At the left of the dotted line in this drawing we show an even thread so that the difference between an even and an uneven one may be seen.

"Even with the most careful weavers there are certain imperfections constantly developing, so that when these appear in the finished goods a premature breakng up of the texture may arise. The girl who has a number of looms to care for, even if they are provided with automatic stop motion and mechanical shuttle changing devices, can not see all of the weaving all of the time. Hence there will be occasional scratchouts, reed marks, double threads, miss-picks, threads out, temple marks, overshots, undershots, slats, and similar imperfections, all of which have a tendency to weaken the goods, unless corrected. The cloth is carefully inspected before it leaves the mill for the shirt and collar manufacturers, but even then many of these defects got by for the reason that it would be practically impossible to remove them. If there is a thread out of the warp through a cut of cloth the most adept sewing-in girl can not replace it within any reasonable time or in a manner that would make it pass. Hence the defect, which looks like a miniature ladder, is permitted to pass.

"If this defect happens to come at the edge of a cuff or collar, the fabric at that point is going to break up much quicker than if the defect were absent.

"Regardless of the care taken in the manufacture of the cloth for making collars and cuffs, and the pains taken by the collar and cuff manufacturers, and the employment of approved methods of laundering these goods, one can not expect his collars or cuffs to last indefinitely. They are not made of a metal, but of soft, delicate, and pliable cotton or linen fiber. They are not expensive, nor does it cost very much to get them laundered. We are fortunate to have collars and cuffs to wear."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE ANATOLE WHO WAS FRANCE

NO WRITER SINCE THE DEATH OF TOLSTOY has achieved a reputation of such international significance as Anatole France. The comparison is made by Allan Nevins in the New York *Sun*, where he mentions Thomas Hardy as perhaps as great a writer but without the wide-spread fame of his French contemporary. Anatole France died on October 12 at Tours at the age of eighty. Scholar, skeptic, humanist that he was, his mind was so representative of modern France that there was a prophetic fitness in his early abandonment of his natal name of Thibault for that of his own country. Thousands who have never touched him on his scholarly side know him as the author of the story turned into the opera of "Thaïs"; but in this, according to Mr. Ernest Newman in the New York *Evening Post*, Massenet "never gets past the rind of Anatole France's story; of the irony that lies at the core of it he doesn't seem to have the slightest inkling." In the October 13 issue of the *Post* is perhaps the best long survey from American sources of the work and influence of the dead Frenchman. It is written by J. P. Wickersham-Crawford, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures in the University of Pennsylvania, and gives this brilliant summary of France's qualities:

P. & A. photograph

"CREATIVE KINGSHIP OF THE WORLD"

Has lain between the two claimants—Thomas Hardy and Anatole France. The latter was always as nonchalant as he appears above.

> "Anatole France was the most illustrious representative of that generation which was brought up on the philosophy of Taine and the skepticism of Renan, and which in early manhood shared in the spiritual depression following upon the Franco-Prussian War. He was unable to adapt himself to the new spirit in France, which believes that purposeful energy can accomplish more than denial, and for this reason he occupied a position in contemporary French literature as isolated as it was brilliant.
>
> "At various times he revealed himself as a poet with exquisite perfection of form, a dilettante with ardent love for the literature of the past; an indulgent skeptic looking upon human frailty with Olympian indifference; a mystic naively evoking the poetry of primitive religions; a sentimental rationalist sapping the foundations of belief with a devout smile; a voluptuary; a keen critic of theological dogma; a bitter anti-clerical and zealous supporter of the separation of Church and State; a Socialist and eloquent champion of the rights of the people; a learned historian; a Rabelaisian short-story writer, and a scoffer laughing with Mephistophelian mockery at all things, human and divine.
>
> "All agree that his style entitles him to rank as one of the most distinguished men of letters of the nineteenth century. But there are many who believe that he is a 'corrupter as well as an educator' and that his dissolvent philosophy is subversive of all progress."

These views tending toward the negative are not shared by many American papers from which we endeavor to reflect his influence on American thought. Among several significant estimates, such as those in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the New York *Herald*, the Springfield *Union* and the Boston *Transcript*, it is hard to choose for reproduction; but the last named, perhaps, serves our purpose best. The writer here hits upon the same remark as Mr. Nevins, that "the creative kingship of the world has for some time lain between the two claimants"—Hardy and Anatole France. Going on:

> "When, in the venturing youth of his genius, Anatole Thibault took the name of 'France,' he could scarcely have supposed that he himself was destined to become the embodiment of his country itself, but so it was to be. He became the expression, the incarnation of the French genius; he had all its exquisiteness of style in language, its justness and fairness of logic, its smile, and, strange to say, its skepticism interwoven with its faith; for tho his works have been placed on the Index Expurgatorius, and tho there is nothing in literature to equal the challenge to all authority that is contained in 'La Revolte des Anges,' in chapters of 'L'Ile des Pingouins,' and in that strangest and most staggering of short stories, 'Le Dramaturge,' there has always lain what has well been called a piety of the imagination beneath the impiety of his thought. He has been hailed by French critical authorities as the 'restorer of French letters' and the 'saviour of the French language.' In a sense he has been both. He has also been called, and truly, the purest literary artist of his time. While he has oftenest been likened to Voltaire, his smile has been genial, not sardonic even in his deepest ironies; and he has been, in his literary art, much more the continuator of Racine, Montaigne, La Fontaine, and Molière than of Voltaire. As the author of 'Le Génie Latin,' he has demonstrated the passing on to France of that grace of Greece and Rome which has saved or which will yet save the world from barbarism; and he has made

himself and his writings the transcendent expression of that genius. And through a great part of his life he was also the expression of the civic and peaceful spirit of the true France carried to the point of utter hatred of and opposition to all war. But when the crash of arms came in 1914 he cheered his nation on with a magnificent pæan of war in 'Sur la Voie Glorieuse.' 'France,' he called himself, and he has come nearer to embodying and expressing France than any other writer has done."

"So complete a realization of the spirit of the most civilized of the nations," continues this writer, made it inevitable that he should write for all the world as well as for his own countrymen:

Courtesy of the Metro-Goldwyn Picture Corporation

THE PROFANE LIFE

When *Joline*, the heroine of the film, "Revelation," was a careless cabaret dancer in Paris, posed here with her artist lover.

"It would be impossible to find a single one of his mature works which did not possess its direct appeal for all civilized men and women. The white light of his style has struck its rays through all national and lingual obstructions. His highest note, in the universal field, no doubt was struck in 'L'Ile des Pingouins,' which is the greatest satire on the human race since 'Gulliver's Travels.' The audacity of this work seems beyond bounds. It assumes to demonstrate the uselessness of all systems of government and morality. It is the most iconoclastic of the works of the human pen. Its wit and humor are equal to those of Swift, but its smile is sweeter. It destroys literary gods as well as the others, for it makes a gloomy fanatic of Dante. It shows our mechanical sky-scrapered civilization crumbling to the dust. Yet 'L'Ile des Pingouins' falls short of 'La Revolte des Anges' in its challenge to religion, for in this Satan and Jehovah are reversed; it falls short of 'Le Dramaturge,' where the Divine Power is represented as a dramatist with life for his play and the world for his stage, and taking his delight in the ability with which each part is played, not in the virtues which may be ascribed to certain of the characters. But it was certainly a sort of traditional piety which led France to write the Life of Joan of Arc; for tho he wrote this from no idealistic or from no patriotic view-point, but rather in a controversial vein, he searches his material in a spirit of cool and perfect candor, and the picture which he leaves of Joan is heartening to those who have believed in her—not on the grounds of authority, but on those of humanity. It is true that it would be hard to find any basis even of instinctive religion in 'Le Procurateur de Judée,' in which France pictures Pontius Pilate, in his comfortable old age, failing to remember anything about the episode of the trial and condemnation of Jesus of Nazareth. This amazingly alluring tale was undoubtedly worthy of the Index."

Calling himself a Socialist, France, in the belief of the *Transscript* writer, was more nearly a philosophical anarchist. But—

"His anarchism—it is comprest into 'Crainquebille' (into the original short story rather than the play that was afterward made from it)—was critical, not active. He was very far from living the life of an anarchist or disturber. Instead, he led that of a cultivated bourgeois and art collector. His sympathy with the weaknesses of human nature was as great as his scorn of intellectual and moral pretension. Childhood has seldom been pictured with such sympathy as in 'Pierre Nozaire' and 'Le Petit Pierre.' All the honors that he could have desired, and more than he did desire, came to him. What had he of faith? That he had something of it is evident from these words which, in his address at the unveiling of the statue of Renan, he put into the mouth of Pallas Athena: 'Who will be the victor? Hate, or Love? Ignorance, or Science? War, or Peace? Barbarism, or Civilization? The strength of those whom you have designated "kings of rich blood," or the power of democracy? Do not ask me. The future is hidden even from those who make it. Do not ask me what the future city will be. But know that it is I who will construct it. For I alone am the architect and the geometer, and it is not in vain that savants and philosophers have recalled me to this earth.'"

A TWICE-FILMED TALE

TWICE-TOLD TALES are nothing uncommon, but a twice-filmed one is something new. Some plays have the gift of permanence, but outside the screen play of "Revelation" has one ever heard of a movie coming up for refilming? The second filming of this picture, with a new cast, has been shown throughout the country during the past months, after serving as a vehicle for Nazimova some years ago. "Mabel Wagnalls's story of the little Parisian model who won her soul back through the gentle influence of posing as the Madonna makes ideal screen material," says the El Paso *Times*, supplementing a declaration of the Atlanta *Constitution* that here the answer is found to the "motion-picture fans who have been saying all along that the crying need is better stories." In the description of the second screen version given by the New York *Morning Telegraph*, we have the tale in its screen-heightened form as it impresses itself upon the critic of that paper. In parenthesis are given the names of the actors:

"The picture is based on the legend of a French monastery in the garden of which a rose-bush, supposed sterile, bloomed at the gesture of a madonna answering the prayers of a monk. *Joline Hofer* (Miss Dana), driven from home with her baby by her father, leaves the infant at a convent and goes to Paris where she becomes a favorite dancer at a café. She befriends a struggling American artist (Monte Blue), and he wins fame and fortune with the paintings for which she poses. He is commissioned by the *Count de Roche* (Lew Cody) to paint 'The Madonna of the Rose Bush,' and does not think *Joline* suitable for the work. He tries to obtain other models, but they are promptly rejected. There is a first-class hair-pulling, stand-up, slap-and-knock-down fight with one of them, and then the girl shows she does know what the artist wants.

"They go to the monastery where women are not admitted, but *Joline*, drest in boy's clothing, smuggles herself in and is posing at the gnarled, withered bush when a dying monk beholds her and believes her to be the Madonna. There are several effective bits here. A dove lights on her shoulder, a butterfly rests on her headdress.

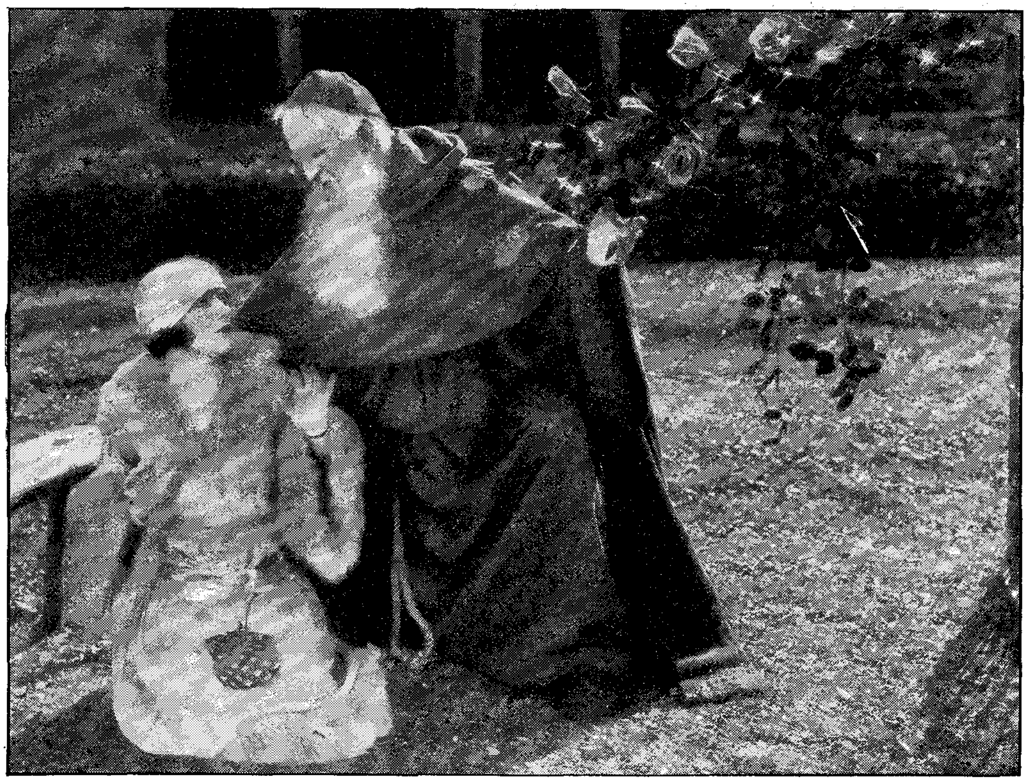
"The girl hearing reports of the miracle from a street crowd goes to the monastery to tell the *Prior* that she had violated the rule and he leads her to the bush which is now in bloom. She is transformed, leaves the artist, gets her little son from the convent and makes a little home in the country by honest toil. The artist finds her and they are married, of course, by the *Prior* at the side of the rose-bush. Little Bruce Guerin is the son *Jean* and won favor from the audience. There is no special demand on Mr. Cody or other members of the cast, altho the *Du Clos* of Otto Mattiesen is worthy of mention."

The screen star was Viola Dana, and a tribute is paid her by Charles Belmont Davis of the New York *Herald:*

"If one does not happen to admire Viola Dana particularly as a screen star, then one will not like 'Revelation,' because it is a one-part play and Viola Dana is almost constantly on the scene. Seldom have we seen a rôle that required so much ability and so many different kinds of ability as that of *Joline Hofer. Joline* is a good woman and a 'sin woman,' a hell cat, and has a capacity for great tenderness. She can hate with bitter hatred and she can love spiritually and passionately. So far as we could see no emotion was neglected, and to us Miss Dana enacted them all, and always with conviction."

TURNING TIDE TO AMERICAN ART

THE FOREIGN ARTIST is reported to be in a state of funk over the change in the art taste of America. It is averred that Americans really seem to prefer the work of their own artists to that fabricated abroad. This country is no longer "so peculiarly and so succulently" the Frenchmen's oyster, declares a well-known dealer, Mr. Frank K. Rehn, in *The Art News* (New York), who also announces his discovery that "our critical faculties are laying aside their foreign swaddling clothes and functioning for themselves." Mr. Rehn is only one among the art dealers of New York who seem to see signs of America growing up in critical judgment. Concurrently, Mr. Rehn sees other things:



Courtesy of the Metro-Goldwyn Picture Corporation

JOLINE ON HER KNEES AT CONFESSION

While the rose-bush in the film "Revelation" blooms again as at the visitation of the Virgin.

"Along with this has come a change in the picture-buying public. *It is* a public to-day, and not as a few years ago a small group of sometimes rather timid and conventionally minded collectors. Now Mr. & Mrs. Average Citizen are taking an interest, and a buying interest, in art.

"So-called modern art has been a big factor in this change. It has shocked people into convictions—shaken others out of ruts—and largely dissipated the humble 'of-course-I-know-nothing-about-art attitude,' as tho art was a thing apart from life and not a matter of emotion, perception and reaction like all the rest of existence. Modern art, so called—for very little of it is modern, and a great deal of it is not art—has been a very real nightmare from which a few gleams of a new beauty will remain with us when all the bombast and buncombe are forgotten.

"But the art world as represented by paintings has one great problem yet to overcome—and that is the cult of the interior decorator. Pictures are personal; they can not be purchased for one. So long as Mr. American prefers period stage sets to a home, the wall painter will flourish at the expense of the artist. The bright side of this is that many decorators are buying pictures for their own homes. As a class they have taste—in private life."

Mr. N. E. Montross is another connoisseur and dealer who sees an American declaration of independence in the art world. "Old Masters" will naturally be sought abroad, but anything short of them will be confined to the home producers. In the same journal Mr. Montross gave these views as the result of a recent trip abroad:

"The appreciation of American artists by the American picture-buying public is such that more and more of the works by native talent are being purchased, while European connoisseurs are better able now than they have been at any time since the war to pay good prices for the output of the modern artists of Europe.

"The chances seem to be very good that we shall have a conservative national administration for the next four years. Those who appreciate good art will therefore probably feel free to indulge their taste by acquiring fine pictures and sculptures. And the work of many of our living American artists is such as to appeal to the best taste.

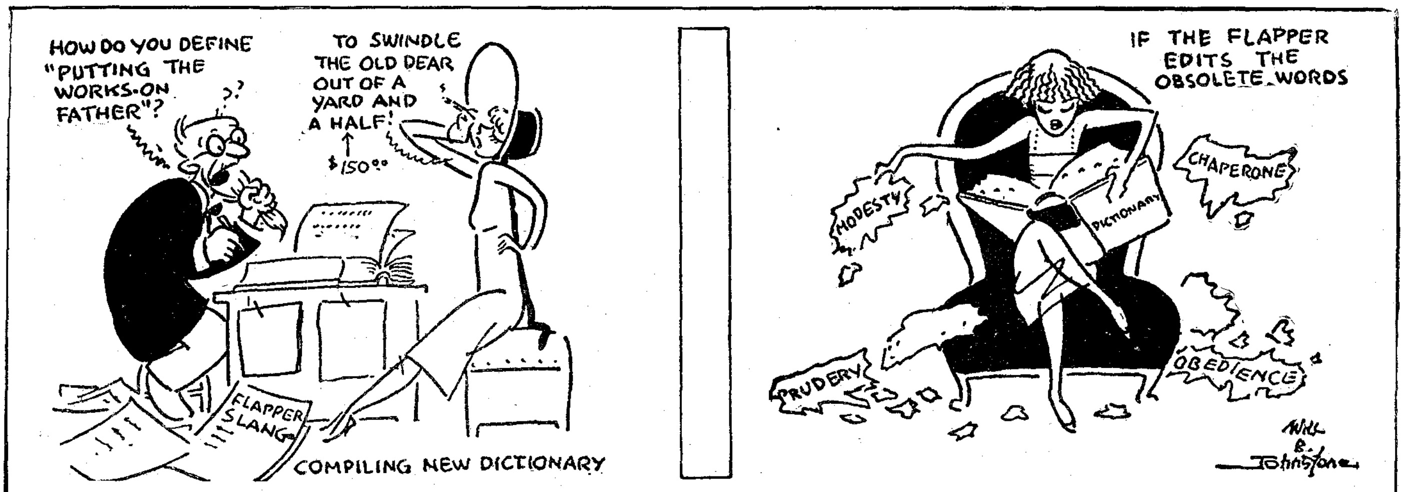
"For a nation so young in art as the United States we have produced a large number of fine geniuses, and there is no reason for us to be ashamed of our relative position in the art world. The names of Albert P. Ryder, Twachtman, Homer, Thayer, Duveneck, Martin and Inness are immortal, tho these men have been physically dead but a short time. Add Sargent and Whistler to the list, for they belong to us, even if Europe thinks of them as English painters.

"I still think, as I did a year ago, that no modern French artists have quite equaled the work of Cézanne, Matisse and Van Gogh, altho there is no dearth of fine painters in France to-day. I went abroad this year for recreation rather than to acquire pictures or to look at exhibitions, but while I was in The Hague I saw a great private collection of Van Gogh's work. The extent, variety and excellence of his pictures confirmed me in my opinion of his importance in the world of modern art.

Mr. Karl Freund, another New York art expert, declares that Europe, and particularly England, is following the American market in the purchase of art works. We read:

"History is repeating itself. In the eighteenth century the British were regarded on the Continent as savages in art, but they became very wealthy as a nation and they acquired many of the finest treasures of art in the Continental countries, and the collectors of those countries later had to go to England to buy back the choice works. Now the Americans, who had long been regarded as savages, have made such inroads on the art collections of all Europe that Europeans must come here to repurchase some of their lost treasures.

"The Germans were over here last year buying pictures, and the French, Italians and English have taken many tapestries back."


HOW DO YOU DEFINE "PUTTING THE WORKS-ON FATHER"?
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FLAPPER SLANG CRASHES THE DICTIONARY

—Johnson in the New York *World.*

FLAPPERS' WORDS AND OTHERS

MUCH CREDIT GOES TO "THE FLAPPER," in an interview in the New York *Sun,* as the coiner of words that ultimately take their places in the page of the Dictionary. One wonders how much of the thunder she is stealing from the bell-hop, the race tout, the low comedian, the newspaper paragrapher and comic cartoonist. "Dumbell" and "dumdora" seem to belong to her by inherent right; at all events she has been the chief agency in giving them currency, and they are the weapon under which she has made the modern swain quail, not to say anything worse. Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, editor of the Standard Dictionary, owns to the *Sun* writer that he has these "flapper" words on file in his office ready to give them place on the Dictionary page when they justify their admission. He selects five of these new coinages which he thinks are "likely to stick":

"(1) 'Bun duster,' a synonym for 'cake eater.'
"(2) 'Crasher,' a man who gets in without an invitation.
"(3) 'Dew Drop,' a man who doesn't arise from his bed until 1 P. M.
"(4) 'Ostrich,' a man who knows it all.
"(5) 'Dumbell' and 'dumdora,' the meanings of which, of course, are apparent to every one.

"But the flapper coinages are not the only ones that may be included in the dictionary for the home. The tramp has likewise developed a language of his own, and while it is not perhaps so wild and wicked as that of the flapper, it is still very expressive.

"Then, too, there is a wealth of words peculiar to the English-speaking races of Africa, Australia, India, New Zealand, the Dominion of Canada and the islands that dot the seven seas. The police have a remarkable vocabulary. To-day it would be extremely useful if some one in the department would set up a guide to language used by the criminal classes."

There are words, of course, that can never gain entrance to any but special dictionaries for the use of scholars—words that form the vocabulary of the underworld, for example. Dr. Vizetelly's belief is that slang enriches the language: Then, too:

"He has coined a number of words himself, one of them, the word 'myobist,' from the first letters of each word in the clause, 'mind your own business.'

"The word 'hokum,' probably without which dramatic and motion picture critics would all give up and go back to farm work, has afforded Dr. Vizetelly an interesting time. It is now in the dictionary with the following meaning:

"'Any word, act, business or property used by an actor that succeeds in arousing the approval or provoking the laughter of an audience.'

"Of course the usage has changed a bit. The word is used now to mean tried and true stuff of the theater—stuff that has always been 'sure fire.' And this meaning has been noted on the card of the word at the Funk & Wagnalls office.

"When asked concerning the derivation of the word—which enjoys probably the widest usage of any word of the theater—Dr. Vizetelly said:

"'So far little has appeared in print about the origin of the word. I have in my files these suggestions from theorizing devotees in etymology: it may have come from the Hebrew *chakam,* a wise man; the Arabic and Hindustan *hakim,* meaning the same thing. Some claim that it is a term belonging to the cult of the Indian medicine man or snake doctor, and that it has had wide usage among barkers at side-shows and circuses.'"

Dr. Vizetelly, on being recently interviewed on the same theme by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle,* gave out among others the following dicta that enlarge the subject:

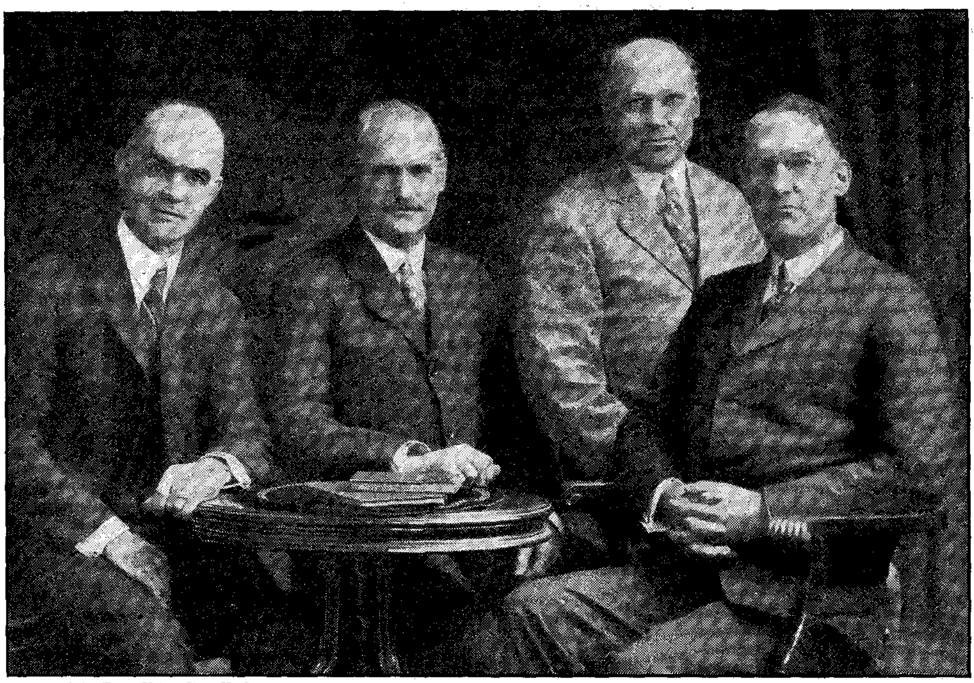
"The growth of words depends entirely on conditions. During the war we acquired a lot of new words due to the new chemicals, the science of destruction, and all the rest of it. Who ever heard of 'camouflage' before the war? . . . The word 'flapper' I do not like to discuss. People use it because they don't stop to think at all about it. But here is a note following its definition: 'Said by some authors to have a very disagreeable meaning.' The word has caught on with the people and they will continue to use it. Perhaps some day they will invest it with respectability. I don't know how you feel about the word 'gorilla.' To me it brings up the picture of an animal. But some one pointed out to me the other day that the word as applied to a person of the underworld, is spelled 'guerrilla.' . . . Some of your readers may remember the story told about Dr. Johnson who was reproached by a lady who exprest her astonishment that she could not find words of a certain class in Dr. Johnson's dictionary, to which the gallant Doctor replied that he was surprized to learn that the lady sought for such words. True or not, the story is good enough to bear in mind when one considers the words of the English language in the bulk. I barely got the word 'neutrodyne' into the 'Practical Standard Dictionary,' when I received notification, that is, the company did, that the word was copyrighted and a trademark name, notwithstanding the fact that the word 'neutro' has been in the English language since 1530 and the word 'dyne' for more than a century. It is true that the trademark name is used as a noun and I define it as an adjective. Now, take the word 'shoplifter.' It is a common enough word over here. But the other day I found that in England the term is known as a jackdaw."

"Circumaviate" is a new-comer, coined during the American world flight. The radio also offers its new list. Radio devotees, says Fairfax Downey in the New York *Herald Tribune,* "who may have had the greatest difficulty in school acquiring an elementary knowledge of some foreign language, seem to become quickly glib in the radio patois." Speaking further of the lexicographer:

"The doctor has other sidelights on his handiwork with words which he focuses entertainingly. Look what one book did to the word 'sheik,' he points out. Cross-word puzzles he calls 'the new lunacy,' but he is glad to admit they are teaching lots of persons to spell who previously had only sketchy ideas on the subject. He even holds some charity for the late banana song. Before that frenzy the American people exprest an affirmative by 'yeh,' 'uh-huh' and the like. We happily and distinctly say 'yes' now, all because of the alleged shortage of the fruit of a large, herbaceous, tropical plant."

A CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT CLAN

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE receive a stunning blow in the formation in Utica, New York, of the Hamilton-Jefferson Association, Inc., comprising an equal number of Roman Catholics and Protestants whose aim is to promote an understanding of the Constitution and to foster the spirit of tolerance in economics, politics and religion. It is the last item in this unique and original program which strikes the editorial eye in all sections of the country. Non-secret, non-sectarian, non-partizan in its object, the organization is regarded by an overwhelming majority of commenting editors as one of the most important and significant undertakings ever started in America, combining and inspiring, as it does, we are told, two great supposedly opposing groups in the common cause of patriotism and religious freedom. Its name, drawn from those two founders of the nation and members of Washington's first cabinet whose economic and political views were always hopelessly at variance, symbolizes the friendly association of men who hold opposing views on many matters, but who agree on toleration. Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The association, we are told, will maintain in its membership an equal balance of Roman Catholics and Protestants, all of whom shall be laymen, and it will draw for the most part from the Knights of Columbus and the Masons, tho its membership will not be strictly limited to these two orders.



Photograph by Frey, Utica, New York

AGREEABLE IN THEIR DISAGREEMENTS

These are the founders of the Hamilton-Jefferson Association, of Utica, New York, a non-partizan organization whose aim is to foster the spirit of tolerance among people of differing religious and political faiths. Left to right, they are Andrew F. Kelley, secretary, a Catholic; Charles A. Miller, director, Protestant; Arthur J. Foley, president, Catholic; and William Ross Lee, vice-president, a Protestant.

The idea of thus effecting mutual understanding and tolerance between Protestants and Roman Catholics germinated in the mind of Arthur J. Foley, a member of the Knights of Columbus in Utica, who communicated it to his friend, William Ross Lee, a Mason. Andrew F. Kelley, director of the Utica branch of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and Charles A. Miller, a Protestant, were drawn into the conference and won over to the proposition, and it was at length communicated to Elihu Root, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, who became an intense enthusiast for it. Patriotism, said Mr. Root at the first meeting of the new order, does not mean simply a flag for abstraction, nor simply being stirred by patriotic songs, nor mere pride in the greatness of the United States. "It means," as the venerable statesman is quoted in the Utica *Daily Press*, "an attitude of brotherly kindness and affectionate interest toward every other American, whatever be his creed, or race, or calling. . . . Americanism means kindly consideration for all our fellow citizens; it means the real accord of the right to differ from us in opinion, the same right to differ from us that we have to differ from them."

The press is practically unanimous in approving the advent of the new order. "Here," remarks the Minneapolis *Journal*, "is shaped a fitting rebuke to the factionalism and intolerance that seem to have sprung up of late in American life. Parallel with group-pressure in politics has come a recrudescence of intolerance, secrecy, fanaticism, threats of force in ethics, religion and civic life." The association, says the New York *Evening World*, "is needed in America to-day as never before in the Republic's history, for never has the spirit of mad-dog intolerance been so assertive and impudent. It has this advantage over other 100 per cent. American organizations—it dishonors not a single soldier's grave, Protestant or Catholic, Republican or Democrat, immigrant or native born." The Detroit *News* thinks that—

> "Those who have launched the idea will be the first to admit that it is larger than themselves, larger than the two great bodies who symbolize for many persons two contrasting (but not necessarily antagonistic) forms of belief. Perhaps it may be the needed summons to a reassertion of that sturdy, free-minded Americanism which staked its life on an uncompromising liberty and, in so doing, dedicated to the world a gospel of social living which has become the guide-post of modern civilization.
>
> "There is only one 'hundred per cent.' American citizen. The Constitution defines him. No minority group can outlaw him, for he is the nation. For him, the true American, those men in Utica spoke, and their message should find an eager audience the length and breadth of the land."

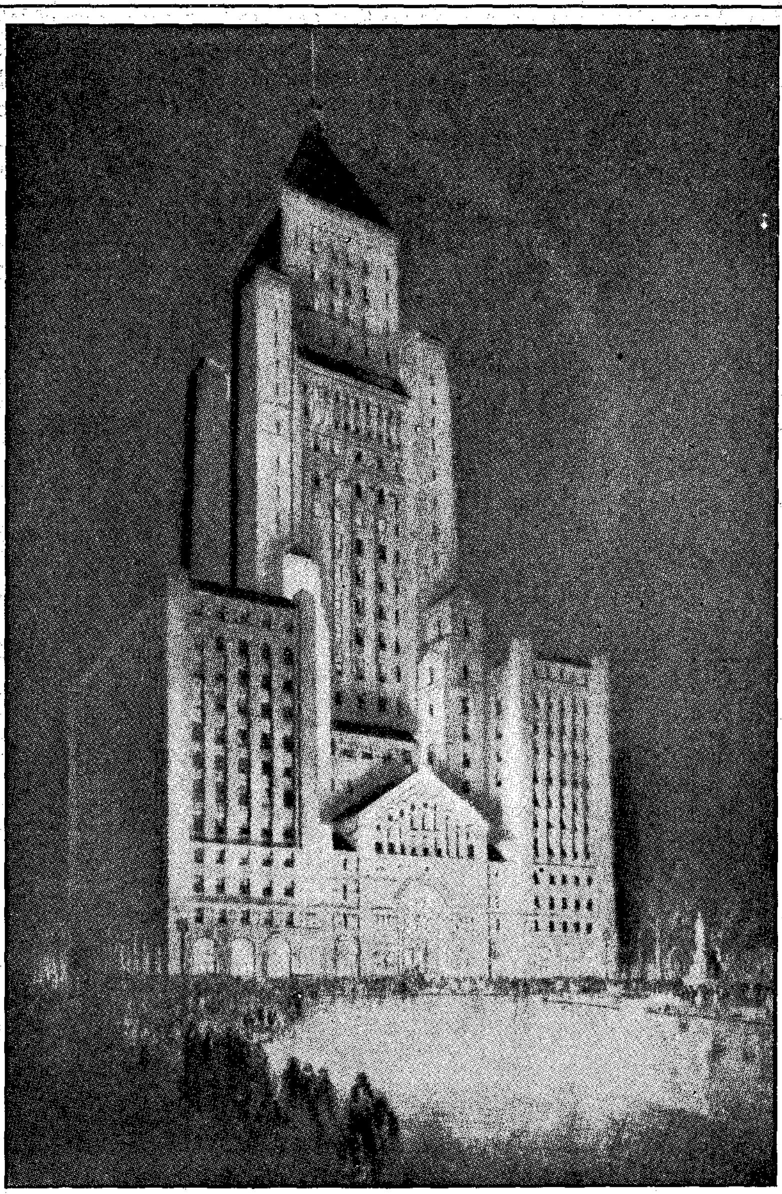
The movement, asserts the Detroit *Free Press*, "provides what millions of Americans have been waiting for and seeking for a long time. It is a reply to the class and religiously conscious organizations that have been springing up throughout the country, most of them inspired by good intentions but sadly at variance with the true spirit of Americanism and productive only of misunderstanding and strife." It "suggests a way in which good citizenship can effect solidarity along practical, reasonable, workable lines." Such an unofficial council of representative citizens in every city and county in the United States, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, would almost surely exercise an extraordinary influence for good, if properly composed and held strictly to its broad and calm program of good-will and unimpassioned activity. Furthermore,

> "The mere fact that a body consisting of fifty Protestants and fifty Catholics could enlist under the same flag of peace and patriotism constitutes a conclusive demonstration that there is no irrepressible conflict of creeds, nor any reason for partizan passion and prejudice in the consideration of government policies and principles.
>
> "Of course, there may be difficulty in keeping the parent and subsidiary associations at the high standard set up in Utica. The human mind delights in disagreement, and the history of Christianity, which started out under the white banner of peace and good-will, has been only too often the history of dissension and hate. But the encouraging thing about the Utica movement is that it is a return on the part of laymen to the first principles of Christianity, of common sense and of unexcited patriotism. What the churches have *not* been able to do laymen seem to be doing for them, or, at least, are setting them an example which they well might follow."

Seldom has there been a time when such a society was more necessary to offset the forces of bigotry, suppression and racial, religious and class hatreds, thinks the New York *Sun*. In noting that the membership is to be balanced between Catholics and Protestants, *The Sun* remarks that the very fact that this is deemed necessary "shows just how necessary a toleration society is." But the Baltimore *Evening Sun* thinks that the Utica organization is unnecessary and that it endangers the very end which it seeks to accomplish. A crowd, reasons this Baltimore paper, tends to be more intolerant than the individuals who compose it. Therefore, "the very fact that it is an organization demands that its members adhere to a creed which restricts the freedom of thought of the individual and prejudices its members against those on the outside." So, "if it aims to carry on an active campaign in support of its ideals, there is the very evident possibility that it will merely accentuate the bitterness and animosity which it seeks to destroy."

SKYSCRAPERS FOR SKY PILOTS

METHODISM HAS NO CATHEDRALS, but the other day, with the assistance of a Catholic and a Jew and of men of other Protestant denominations, it dedicated in Chicago a temple whose topmost point scrapes the sky 568 feet from the ground. Soon, if plans are fulfilled, the Methodists will send up another towering temple as a Christian beacon, this one in New York. The unique feature common to both is that they will be supported by revenues from rent and will eventually afford a financial return to their owners. Religion is placed on a business basis.



From a drawing by Donn Barber, Architect

"ALTITUDINOUS CHRISTIANITY"

The architect's drawing of the proposed Broadway Temple for New York which, like the Chicago Temple, is to pay its way and help other churches by revenue from rents.

The great Chicago Temple, which was described in our issue of July 16, 1921, when its cornerstone was still a man's idea, and a photograph of which appears in another department of our issue of October 11, was erected at a cost of $4,400,000, and, we are told, is regarded with particular pride by the people of Chicago. Laymen and clergy of many creeds joined in the dedicatory services, among them being Mayor William S. Dever, a Roman Catholic, and Rabbi Joseph Stolz, a Jew. It is expected, we are told in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), that the rentals of the stores and offices, after paying off the building mortgage, will eventually not only support the church activities, but will yield a very large annual income which may be applied to the assistance of other churches in the city. The first five stories are mainly occupied by the church auditorium and the associated rooms for social, educational and athletic activities operated by the church. Above are the office stories, all revenue-producing. For that other and more important return we are told that "in the church at all hours of the day and night will be workers, men and women, ready to extend sympathy and help to all who resort to this House of God for counsel, relief, worship and prayer." All classes and all creeds, said the pastor, the Rev. John Thompson, in his address at the dedicatory service, will be welcomed within its walls. Its giant cross "will be illuminated every night in the year, keeping the light of God aglow in the heart of Chicago's loop."

The foundations of this business-like temple of Christianity, writes Frederick L. Collins in a brief résumé of its history for *Collier's*, go deep down into Chicago time:

Springfield, Missouri

"Nearly a hundred years ago four pioneer Christians formed themselves into a Methodist congregation and built a log church which cost $580. In time they moved the little building across the river on scows to the present site on Church Street, and replaced it, in 1858, with the first composite office and church building, a $70,000 structure, which returned a profit to the church society until it was destroyed in the fire of 1871. This modest four-story building was the beginning of Skyscraper Christianity.

"In the spring of 1872 these courageous Methodists let out the contracts for their fourth church edifice, another composite building, which cost the monumental sum of $120,000. Fifty years later to a day, April 29, 1922, they began the erection of the four-million-dollar watch-tower which now commands the Chicago sky.

"During these fifty years the First Church Society gave over a million dollars in surplus income for the purchase of other church lots and the erection of other church buildings in Chicago. By a process of growth like the growth of a solid, conservative business, Chicago's Methodists have proved that the city church is still possible—that it may even be profitable."

And now, continues Mr. Collins, New York is about to try an even more original idea of "altitudinous Christianity." Whereas the Chicago Temple is an office building, the New York, or Broadway, Temple is to be an apartment house:

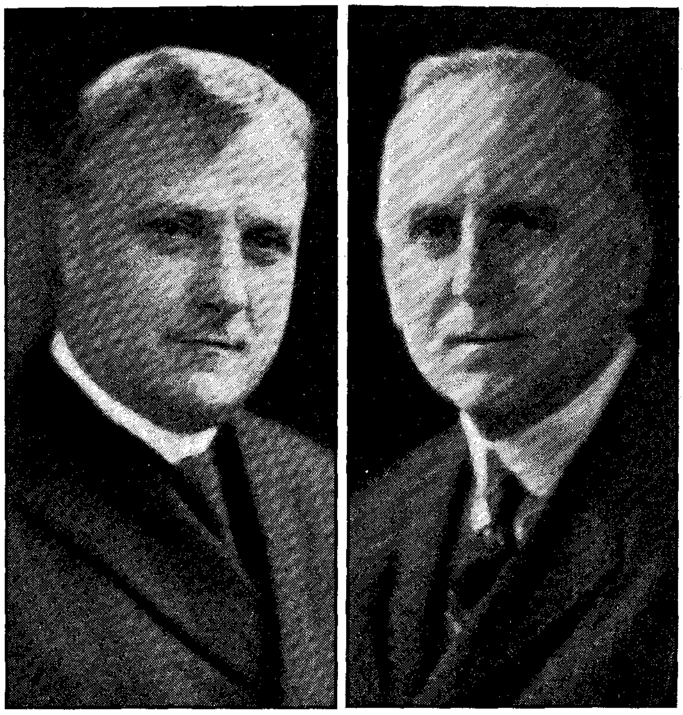
"An entire city block has been purchased on Washington Heights, the loftiest section of the metropolis, and a twenty-four story Romanesque cathedral—'with hot and cold water and all modern improvements'—is about to rise above the city. Chicago may have the tallest city church; but New York, if you figure sea-level instead of street-level as the starting point of religious measurement, is to have the highest.

"'Broadway Temple,' said the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the proposed church, 'will be impressive in architecture, serviceful in arrangement, and effective in financial returns. It will contain modern elevator apartments for five hundred people, with playgrounds on the roof. It will also have dormitories, all furnished, for five hundred young men in the twenty-four-story tower. The street level will be occupied by stores and a church auditorium seating twenty-two hundred. The basement will have a social hall for one thousand, swimming pool, gymnasium, game rooms, cafeteria, and full equipment for social work to be enjoyed by the whole neighborhood. A high-class day nursery will offer relief for weary mothers.'

"The success of these business churches—as in all business and almost all churches—depends upon the man at the head of the enterprize. Reisner has 'put over' some big things for religion in a town where the going is hard. An upstanding, fighting man like him ought to make a success of anything in New York, especially as just such a man, the Rev. John F. Thompson—with the backing of one man, George W. Dixon—has already made a success in Chicago.

"Thompson, a Scotchman, began as a reporter at the age of sixteen. Later he became a minister, and came to this country on a visit. While here he received calls from four churches, and has stayed here ever since. On the way to his present post Thompson built five churches for the parishes in which he served. He is building twenty-eight churches right now in Chicago.

"If big-city churches can build twenty-story buildings, little-city churches can build four- and five-story buildings. Sky Pilots, look on the skyscraper—and remember that it points toward heaven!"



Photograph by Gibson, Chicago
Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*

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PROPHETS OF PROFIT

Two Methodist ministers who are scraping the sky with crosses for business with which to finance religion. On the left, the Rev. John F. Thompson, pastor of the Chicago Temple, and on the right, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, who will be pastor of the Broadway Temple to be.

TRAINING FOR INCOMPETENT WIVES

SLOVENLY WIVES ARE TO HAVE FIRST AID from the Salvation Army, according to an announcement by Commissioner Thomas Estill, head of the Salvation Army in the New England territory, to whom reports from twenty-two States show that many of the deplorable conditions among the poor are directly traceable to incompetency, ignorance and mismanagement by the housewife. This is in the face of the fact that the reports indicate general high earnings among wage-workers. The new service will take the form, we are told, of personal instruction in "lower economics," and will be organized immediately in connection with every Salvation Army corps. It will be known as the Salvation Army Home League. The great need of such a service as the Salvation Army proposes is amply evidenced, believes Commissioner Estill. He says, as we quote from the New York press:

"There are certain appalling conditions in the homes of low-wage-earning people throughout the country, both in large cities and in rural districts, which must be met and dealt with. These conditions are so terrible as to seem incredible in a country where industrial prosperity and popular education are supposed to have spread enlightenment. But such conditions exist right here in New York City, and it is not an intelligent form of patriotism to deny or minimize them.

"In thousands of humble homes the pitiful incompetency of the wife, her lack of understanding of domestic economy, is making life miserable for the entire family and injuring her children before they get a fair start in the world. In the majority of cases she loves her children and her husband as dearly as any other woman, but she is unfortunate in that she has herself grown up without reasonable guidance, with little or no schooling, and has assumed the responsibilities of marriage with absolutely no experience in the management of a household.

"There is no use in bestowing charity in the ordinary sense of the word upon such unfortunate people as these. They need something more constructive.

"Our officers every day meet housewives who have never had a needle in their hands, and know absolutely nothing about repairing their children's clothing; women who have never owned a tooth-brush or a nail-brush, and make use of soap perhaps once or twice a week; women who actually make a practise of throwing stockings and other garments away as soon as holes appear in them, because they don't know what else to do; women who have worn a trim, neat garment but perhaps ten or twelve times in their lives and know nothing about combing their hair; women who know how to cook perhaps two or three simple dishes that their husbands get weary of eating, and women who haven't the slightest idea as to how to treat minor ailments and injuries suffered by their children. These are not conditions in some far-off corner of the earth; they exist right here in our own country."

It is a big venture in making happier homes, says the Albany *Evening News* of the Salvation Army's plan, and "it ought to succeed. Slovenly wives and slovenly homes can not make for happiness. And the army might also organize a husbands' auxiliary, for there are slovenly husbands, too."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

THE SHIRKING PEWS

THE PARALYTIC STROKE OF PESSIMISM which has seized the pew is, we are told, in large measure accountable for the predicament in which the Church finds itself. In fact, it is the stockholders themselves who are driving the Church into insolvency by a policy of doubt and despair which would send any business into bankruptcy. A cause of this, it appears to an authority, is that the pew pessimists hear the problems of the Church discust in dizzying phrases as problems of world-wide significance, and magnify a break in the wall as a total ruin, beyond hope of restoration. It is, of course, well enough to view the Church's problems in the large. But, as the Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas, a Congregational clergyman and author who has held many important posts in church work, tells us, too many in the pew prefer to discourse on these problems in terms of world ruin than to discuss calmly the probable reasons why the Sunday morning congregation at Grace Church, Ourtown, is insufficient to fill half the pews or underwrite the budget of its frugal expenses. Yet, he goes on in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "unless we, local agents and department managers, soon give some attention to the smaller details incident to our tasks, it is clear that we shall have let ourselves in for more perplexity than even they suspect who report disquieting findings from the higher altitudes of prophetic discernment." He suggests that the situation be approached in the manner in which Nehemiah approached the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem. Instead of contemplating the whole ruin from a neighboring hilltop, Nehemiah rode around the débris one night with a notebook in hand. Next day he invited representatives of the various trades and unions, and persuaded each to rebuild a portion in which he was particularly interested. By lunch-time, the walls and the gate were as good as rebuilt. So, if something in particular in your church in Ourtown troubles you, advises Dr. Douglas, attend to that yourself, each individual taking up a particular task. For instance:

> "If the only ailment your church in Ourtown suffers to-day is the fact that your official board is dominated by some close-fisted old rascal who, if he had practised the same disgusting economies in his own business down-town that he advocates in the prudential program of the church, wouldn't be able to buy himself a three-by-seven lot next to the back fence in the village cemetery, could you younger business men of Grace Church see to it that he is relieved of his responsibilities at the first convenient opportunity? No, don't make an issue of the fact that there are plenty of other things the matter with Grace Church in addition to the parsimonious policy dictated by Deacon Isaiah Lastword. One thing at a time, gentlemen. Let us shift to low gear and plow ahead."

Much of the pessimism in Grace Church, Ourtown, is due to the Rev. O. Wattaworld, "who, living under the juniper tree, discourses weekly of broken altars, the triumph of Baal, and his own sense of loneliness in a godless age." In fact,

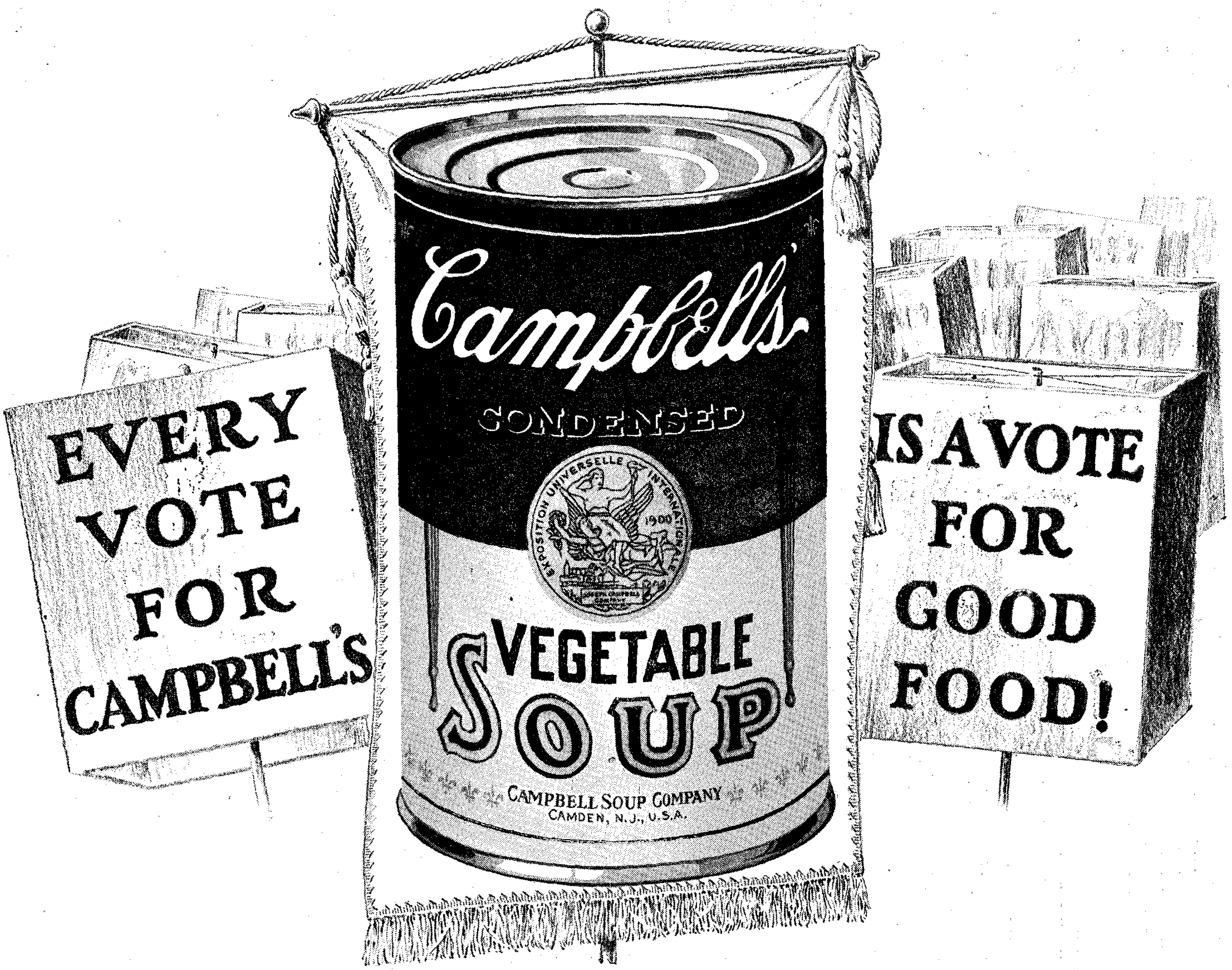
> "Only a very small percentage of the membership of the average Protestant Church speak of the institution in terms of enthusiasm. They are never so modest as when confessing to their holdings therein. Take the case of the Stingem family, for example, of Getemin and Stingem, who own the big department store down on Main Street. Obadiah Stingem is the brains of an organization that can account for most of its prosperity on the ground of the unfailing optimism of the boss. Nobody ever heard Obadiah say, even in times when general business conditions were bad, that there had been any slump at his store. Not that he needed to lie about it. He merely spoke of their satisfactions and avoided reference to their perplexities. When he prepared copy for their half-page advertisement in *The Clarion*, for the Friday evening issue, he never said: 'For some unaccountable reason, our business is falling off. Fewer people were in here last Saturday than on any previous Saturday since the beginning of the great World War, which we suspect has had something to do with our evident decline. We need you! Business is just that bad. And we will do everything in our power to please you! True, our goods are not what they were before we were obliged to retrench and buy in smaller quantities, but such as we have we offer gladly.'
>
> "No; Stingem knows that this kind of talk would put his business on the rocks within ninety days after he adopted the practise of whining about it. His public notices fairly bristle with polysyllabic adjectives. Never had Getemin and Stingem known such a season! Until further notice, they would close every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, to give the clerks a chance to put the stock to rights—there was so little opportunity to do it during business hours, on account of the congestion. Be sure to come early to-morrow, if you expect to get inside the doors. Unparalleled opportunity! And so forth!
>
> "And yet, when the Stingems have occasion to speak to their neighbors of Grace Church, they all—from Obadiah and Mrs. Obadiah on down to little Willie Stingem—draw a long face, and deplore the terrible falling off in attendance, interest and financial support of the organization. 'I just said to Obadiah, the other day,' remarks Mrs. Stingem, 'if things keep going from bad to worse down there, and a few more people quit coming, I said, the expenses will soon drive everybody else out, I said.' And she has spoken truthfully enough; that is exactly what she said to Obadiah. Moreover this is what she is saying to everybody. And the people to whom she talks go out of her presence to become distributing agencies for the widest possible dissemination of this death-dealing dose that will make the survival of Grace Church a question of its sheer strength to withstand poison administered by a member of its own family."

Perhaps, as Dr. Douglas says, you have been experiencing difficulty in keeping Jack and Sally in Sunday school. It is your opinion—everybody's opinion—that the younger generation show an absolute disregard for the Church as an institution. But, we are asked, "would it not be more surprizing if they had any interest, in the face of all the criticisms of the Church that they listen to at home?" A bank whose stockholders had no more good to say of it than the pew-holders have to say of the average church would be subject to a run at any hour. As Dr. Douglas sees it, what most unsuccessful churches need most just now is a large number of resignations from certain members, forwarded to the officers with the simple statement:

> "Gentlemen: For many years I have belonged to Grace Church in Ourtown. I have little to show for it. Belonging to it has not made me any kinder, or more charitable, or more lovely of character. Less; if anything. Doubtless this is my own fault. I have gone there on Sundays and have sung, 'I Love Thy Zion, Lord,' and then I have come home to pick flaws with everything in it, from the color of the carpet and the length of the prayer to the soprano's hat and the squeaky shoes of old Brother Goodenough, who takes up the collection. I have kicked about the expenses, fussed about the ventilation, complained about the preacher, and the snow on the steps, and the dirt in the basement, and the kind of hymn-book we use. I know I shall certainly lose my soul if I keep on at this gait. And I can't seem to stop it. I have been at it so long that it has become an obsession. I have tried to quit it, but the habit is too strong. I knock the church to my family, to the other members, to neighbors belonging to other churches. So I am getting out, for the sake of my own soul's salvation—to say nothing of the high benefit I know I am conferring upon Grace Church by this resolution."

A NICKEL FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—There is no such thing as juvenile delinquency, but there is a "tremendous lot of adult inefficiency," says Bishop Irving Peake Johnson of Colorado in a recent address quoted in the *Reformed Church Messenger*. The Bishop thinks that the juvenile courts should summon the fathers to answer to the charge why they have "failed to give their sons any spiritual background or foundation on which to stand." He goes on:

> "What kind of a home is the Church? Does it exist for the children, or are they relegated to a dull Sunday School annex in the basement, badly shepherded, badly taught and meanly financed, while the father and the elder brothers play the game of a spiritual profiteer, enjoying the luxury of a pipe organ, a celestial choir, and a popular preacher? It is no accident, but a parable, that so many Churches have stowed the children away in dark corners, and given them a nickel each on which to run their establishment."


EVERY VOTE FOR CAMPBELL'S
Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
VEGETABLE SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
IS A VOTE FOR GOOD FOOD!

Soup for health—
every day!

I'll not orate, but simply state,
This issue leads all others;
Good food for all will have the call
And Campbell's wins the mothers!

Next Tuesday is Election Day. In every nook and corner of the land, whether it be in the cross-road hamlet or in the teeming cities, men and women will enter the polls to vote their choice.

But every day is an Election Day for the food product which is a "candidate" for popular favor. And wherever votes are cast next Tuesday throughout this broad land, Campbell's Soups have met the daily test and won a victory that only honest Quality could win.

Every taste of Campbell's Vegetable Soup increases its popularity. Fifteen tempting vegetables. Broth of fine beef. Hearty cereals. Dainty herbs and spices. Thirty-two ingredients in all!

So substantial you'll often make a meal of it!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

Campbell's SOUPS

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WE shall not venture to call this a metrical Main Street; but is it or isn't it rather far away from Walt Whitman? The New York *Daily News* offers this as a column editorial and begins with an explanatory note:

"Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of *The News*, has written of dry and dusty politics for years. He may have had poetry in his soul, but he kept it out of his copy. His recent journey across the continent raised him to such a pitch of enthusiasm that he broke into prose poetry, and we don't blame him. It's a great country. Read his poem below and then salute our flag:

I sing My Country!
At my Pullman car window, I rhapsodize
Upon the panorama unrolling:
Mighty cities, lush prairies, opulent farms, mountain wildernesses, and wide, unpeopled plains.

I am lately come from Europe, full of odious comparisons and pity
For Americans who do not appreciate their country.
I have been sightseeing abroad
Only to find the most thrilling sights at home,
Sights eloquent, significant, without parallel;
Bathtubs galore;
Bricklayers driving to work in flivvers;
Silk shod ankles of girls
Whose mothers, barefooted, tilled in Calabria;
Rural postmen unloading newspapers, magazines, books, mail order luxuries;
Acres of Fords parked round the new national movie house (two shows nightly);
Everywhere masterful, expansive, bluff, breezy men;
Untrammeled, self-reliant women, comely and garbed smartly in the mode,
Whether it be in 5th ave., Omaha, or far Truckee;
A farmer jolting homeward with the latest phonograph record,
His wife telephoning for three cards of tulle;
That blithe company of youth boarding the train at Mandan
Telling how they danced last night
To the music of a Chicago orchestra
Wafted by radio;
Twenty, mayhap thirty, million people listening to the President speaking.

I celebrate my country's greatness, its vastness, its exuberant fruitfulness,
The sense of which has entered into the souls of us,
Instilling large notions, prodigality, recklessness, yea, bumptiousness.
I glorify the American dollar and dollar chasing
So despised in mendicant Europe, where, if you drop a dollar,
You start a riot in which monocles are broken.
Soon enough shall we, with mouths multiplied, be forced to scrimp,
To save every twig and crumb, thrifty as French.
Then shall we have done with chasing dollars
And shall chase pennies as they chase farthings and centimes over there.
I have been sped an hour, seeing no human, only cattle.
How glorious a roomy land, room to turn around in without jostling!
Europe is crowded to suffocation, Asia is overflowing;
They turn covetous eyes to our unoccupied expanses;
We envision the day when we shall need to hedge our borders with bayonets
To keep out smuggled immigrants.
Japan lets the cat out of the bag:
War, if necessary to break down our wall.
Europe says Amen, changing the league's processes
To suit the purpose
And still blandly bidding us enter the league.
Good, mushy men arise among us
Outraged at any thought of girding for defense.
Shall men, they ask, presume to say who shall and who shall not
Tenant God's acre?
Nevertheless we will gird
To keep our soil for our kind.

I sing my country.

IN 1917 among some Irish war verse appeared unforgetable lines, signed W. M. Letts, called "The Spires of Oxford." The memory serves to draw attention to anything else under this signature, which we believe belongs to a woman. And this is sufficient introduction to these in *The Irish Statesman:*

THE TRAVELLED ONE

By W. M. Letts

"I've seen Cape Horn five times," said he.
"'Twas in the days of sailing ships!"
His face was swarthy from the sea,
With steadfast eyes and merry lips.
"I dream of it sometimes at nights,
Now that I'm with the Irish Lights."

"I'm in the Irish Lights," said he,
"And taking stores around the coast.
'Tis quiet for a man like me
Who's seen the world if he may boast,
Queer towns too far for you to know,
Lima and Monte Video."

"The people in this land," said he,
"Are well content with Wakes and Fairs,
But finer sights than them you'll see
About the streets of Buenos Ayres,
Or Valparaiso if you choose,
Rio maybe or Santa Cruz."

"I'm in the Irish Lights," said he,
"And roving ways are for the young.
I've got a wife and family,
And do my work and hold my tongue.
It's only in the days of spring
My heart will go off wandering."

"I've no more stories now," said he,
And gave my ear a friendly cuff,
He put me down from off his knee
And told me "Home is good enough."
But in his wide, strange, dreaming eyes
I saw big ships and foreign skies.

THERE can be no reasonable doubt that Jones is precious in his own sight. One must step outside Jones to see the humor in these lines, but the moral may be in seeing one's self Jones. *The Living Age* credits this to *The Child of Time:*

THE INFINITE PROLONGATION OF JONES

By W. S. J.

Jones goes each day to Mincing Lane,
Tube, office, chop at one,
Office once more, and tube again,
And Jones's day is done.

Comes dinner, evening paper, and
Eight hours beside his wife,
Breakfast and tube—one day may stand
For Jones's yearly life.

On Sundays in his church he prays,
He prays with slumbrous eye:
"Grant me, Almighty, length of days,
And then Eternity!"

A POEM like the following makes one think that after all life is akin to the elder world and that we must often be reminded not to say that "the struggle naught availeth." This is one of three in *Poetry* (October).

AGAINST THE WALL

By Aline Kilmer

If I live till my fighting days are done
I must fasten my armor on my eldest son.

I would give him better, but this is my best;
I can get along without it—I'll be glad to have a rest.

And I'll sit mending armor with my back against the wall,
Because I have a second son if this one should fall.

So I'll make it very shiny, and I'll whistle very loud,
And I'll slap him on the shoulder and I'll say, very proud:

"This is the lance I used to bear!"
(But I mustn't tell what happened when I bore it.)
"This is the helmet I used to wear!"
(But I won't say what befell me when I wore it.)

For you couldn't tell a youngster—it wouldn't be right—
That you wished you had died in your very first fight.

And I mustn't say that victory is never worth the cost,
That defeat may be bitter, but it's better to have lost.

And I mustn't say that glory is as barren as a stone—
I'd better not say anything, but leave the lad alone.

So he'll fight very bravely and probably he'll fall.
And I'll sit mending armor with my back against the wall.

A DRAMATIC lyric from *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London) with a tragic application for any soul:

HELEN

By R. C. Trevelyan

When her first white hair
Helen noted in her mirror,
Suddenly her heart stopped beating;
Cold with terror

She looked round; but then,
Seeing no one there, in anger
Plucked it out, and on the hearth-flames
Would have cast it—

But in Paris came:
In his arms he took his Helen—
"Why so pale, my deathless beauty?
Troy shall perish

Ere one single thread
Of this golden hair grows silver."
Sadly Helen smiled: "Alas!
Poor Troy is doomed then."

"Never," Paris cried,
"Need Troy fall." But Helen opened
Her small palm and sighed: "Already,
See, 'tis fallen."

Buick Continues its Leadership

For the seventh consecutive year Buick has first choice of space at the National Automobile Shows. This signal honor is awarded annually by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to the manufacturer-member having the largest volume of business for the preceding twelve months.

In winning and in maintaining this enviable position year after year, Buick has demonstrated conclusively that the true value of any automobile is reflected in the consistency with which the public buys it.

Since the introduction of the 1925 Buick models, public patronage has increased to an even greater degree—

A tribute to the Buick engineering skill and manufacturing ability that has provided newer and better Buick cars without departing in any way from the fundamentals of power, economy and dependability for which all Buicks have been famous.

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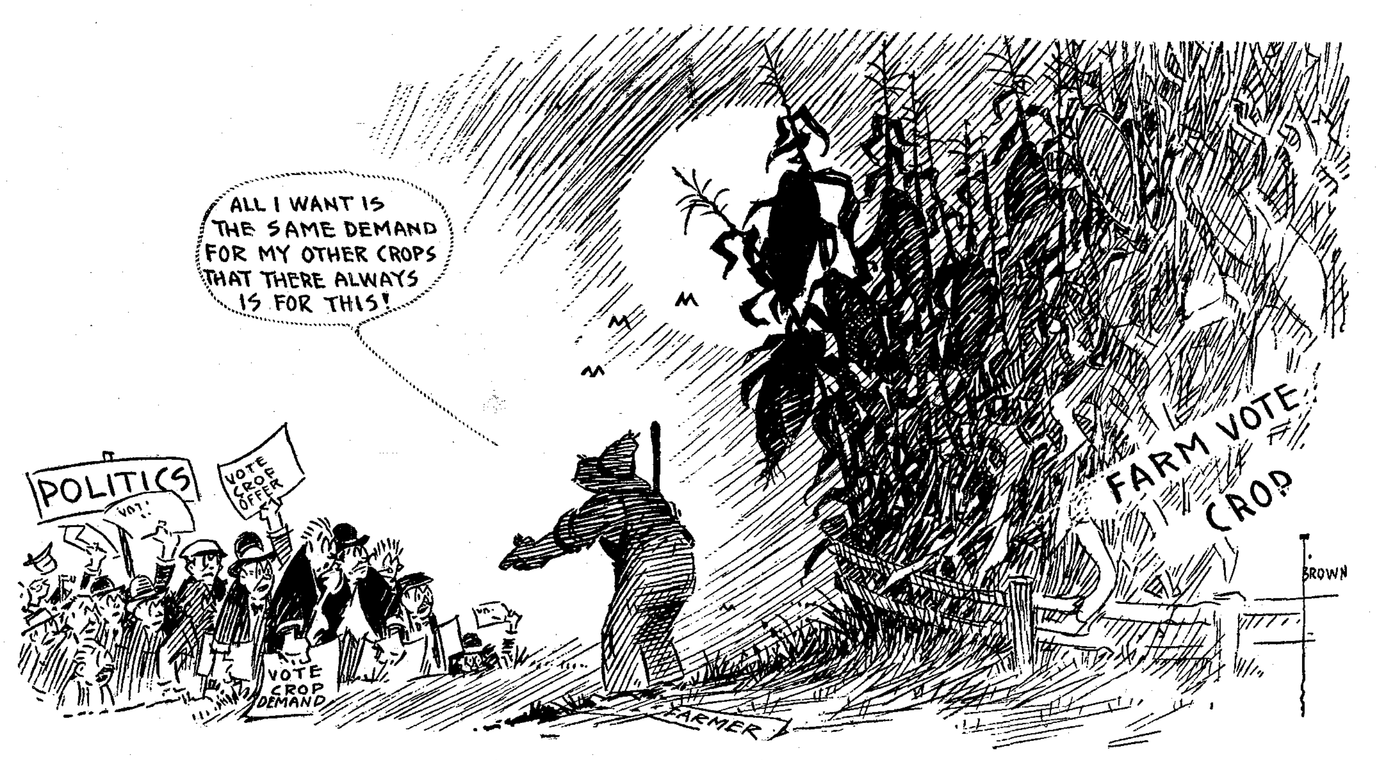
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal
Cities—*Dealers Everywhere*

When Better Automobiles Are Built, BUICK *Will Build Them*

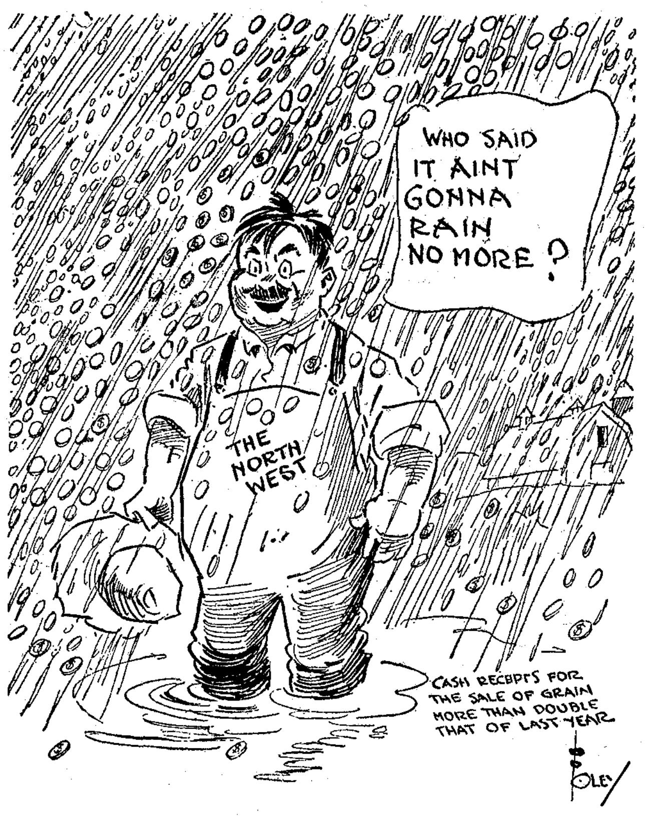
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES


ALL I WANT IS THE SAME DEMAND FOR MY OTHER CROPS THAT THERE ALWAYS IS FOR THIS!
POLITICS
VOTE!
VOTE CROP OFFER
VOTE CROP DEMAND
FARMER
FARM VOTE CROP
BROWN

THE MAN WITH THE SUPPLY —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE WEST COMING BACK ON A WAVE OF WHEAT

"DO YOU THINK our farmers are a bunch of boobs?" This coloquial question is said to constitute the opening of nearly any discussion with natives of the great Northwest as to the recent meteoric ups-and-downs of folks in that neighborhood. It is recalled that, for a time last winter, a state of general collapse, with poverty stalking nearly every farmhouse, was reported in the great wheat district. Banks failed, tenants were dispossest from their houses and lands, cries rose against political conditions, and specially against the "Eastern Financial Magnates" who were supposed to be largely responsible for the trouble. Then wheat, the golden mainstay of the land, went up again, and things changed. It became easier to borrow money on wheat crops. Yesterday's beggar was to-day's affluent citizen. Automobiles appeared where not even a broken-down "buggy" had been before. Now, reports Anne O'Hare McCormick, there is a peculiar mixture of optimism and pessimism, discontent and rejoicing throughout the districts. "Do you think our farmers are a bunch of boobs?" will demand the Non-Partizan Leaguers and Farmer Laborites. "Do you think they imagine their troubles?" Even now, according to these radicals, the hand of the wicked capitalistic East is seen in the rise of wheat, put up temporarily in order to gather Republican votes in the coming election. However, it appears, there are numerous optimistic citizens, including business boosters, real-estate men, and such, who insist that the recent tales of ruin throughout the land were grossly exaggerated. "Do you think our farmers are a bunch of boobs?" they will demand. "Do you think they lost their heads and borrowed everything on easy credit?" In general, we are told, the Northwest is rapidly forgetting its recent misfortunes, and tending to minimize them. The first thing that strikes a visitor, writes Miss McCormick, from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to the New York *Times*, "aside from the vastness and emptiness of an area as big as Europe and containing about half the population of greater New York," is that:


WHO SAID IT AINT GONNA RAIN NO MORE?
THE NORTH WEST
CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR
FOLEY

THE END OF THE DROUGHT
—Foley in the Minneapolis *Daily Star.*

No one of the four States will admit that it was as hard hit as any of the others. The worst depression was always

WHEN STRENGTH AND SKILL UNITE

WHEN great resources and great skill combine to produce a truly fine product, that product is certain to possess sterling merit.

In building the Oakland Six such forces are strikingly combined.

For the engineering skill and manufacturing facilities of the expanded and strengthened Oakland organization are here united with the almost unlimited resources of General Motors.

Because of these united forces, it is easy to understand why the Oakland Six is winning and holding the good will of all who buy it.

Oakland Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Michigan

OAKLAND

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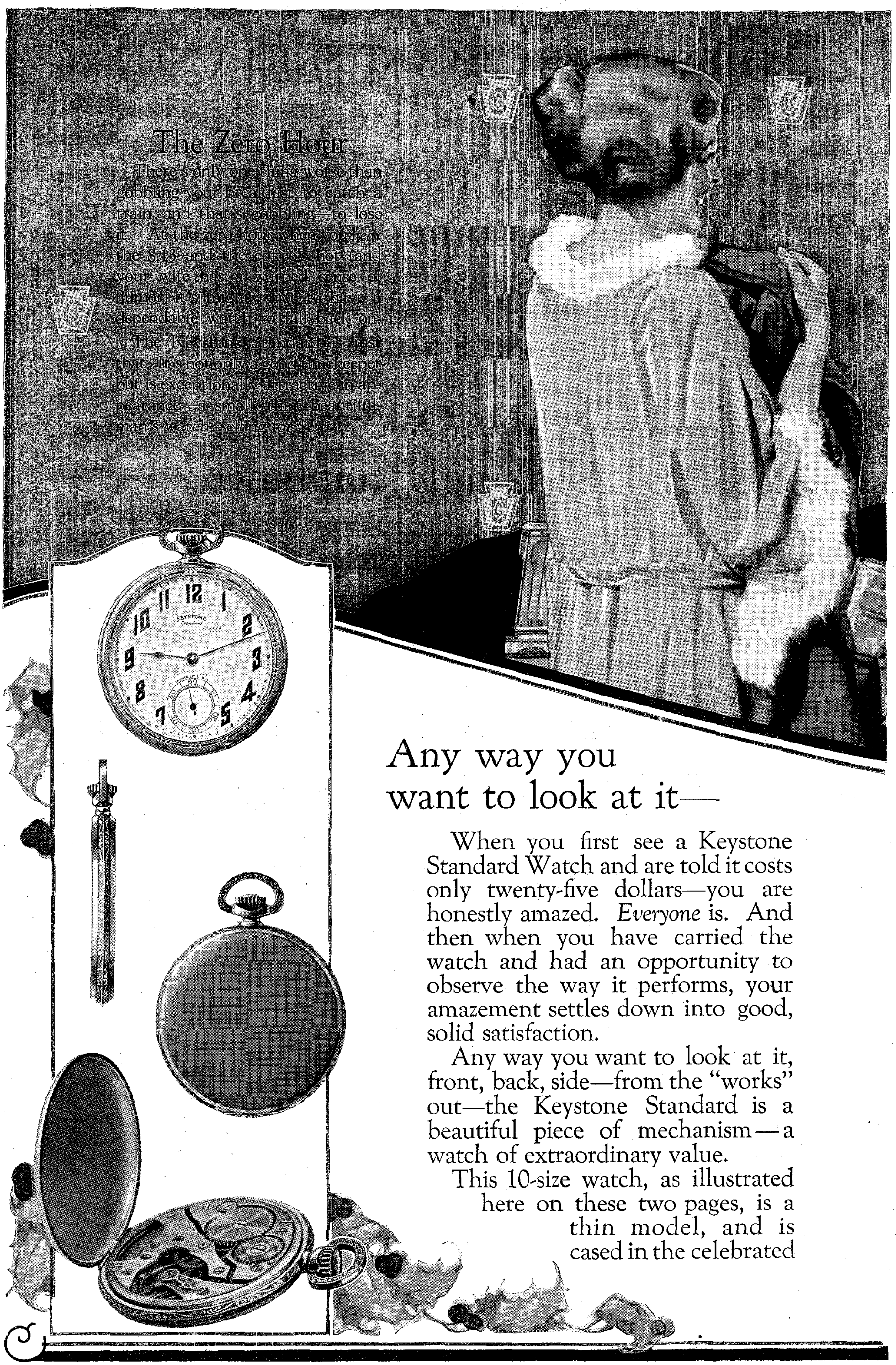

The Zero Hour

There's only one thing worse than gobbling your breakfast to catch a train; and that's gobbling—to lose it. At the zero hour when you *hear* the 8.13 and the coffee's hot (and your wife has a warped sense of humor) it's mighty nice to have a dependable watch to fall back on.

The Keystone Standard is just that. It's not only a good timekeeper but is exceptionally attractive in appearance—a small, thin, beautiful, man's watch, *selling* for $25.

Any way you want to look at it—

When you first see a Keystone Standard Watch and are told it costs only twenty-five dollars—you are honestly amazed. *Everyone* is. And then when you have carried the watch and had an opportunity to observe the way it performs, your amazement settles down into good, solid satisfaction.

Any way you want to look at it, front, back, side—from the "works" out—the Keystone Standard is a beautiful piece of mechanism—a watch of extraordinary value.

This 10-size watch, as illustrated here on these two pages, is a thin model, and is cased in the celebrated

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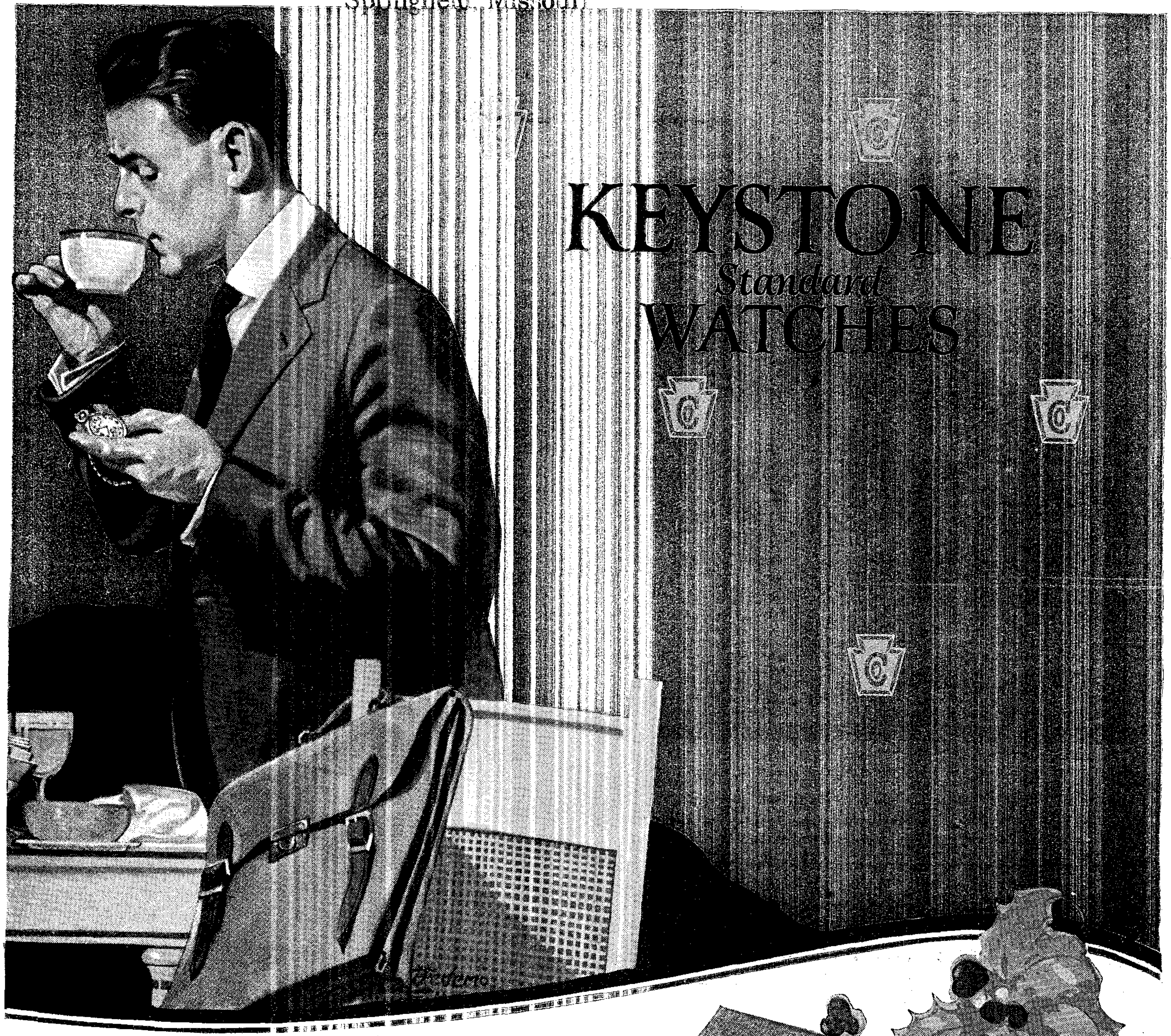
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Standard
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So shop *now* and avoid the rush.

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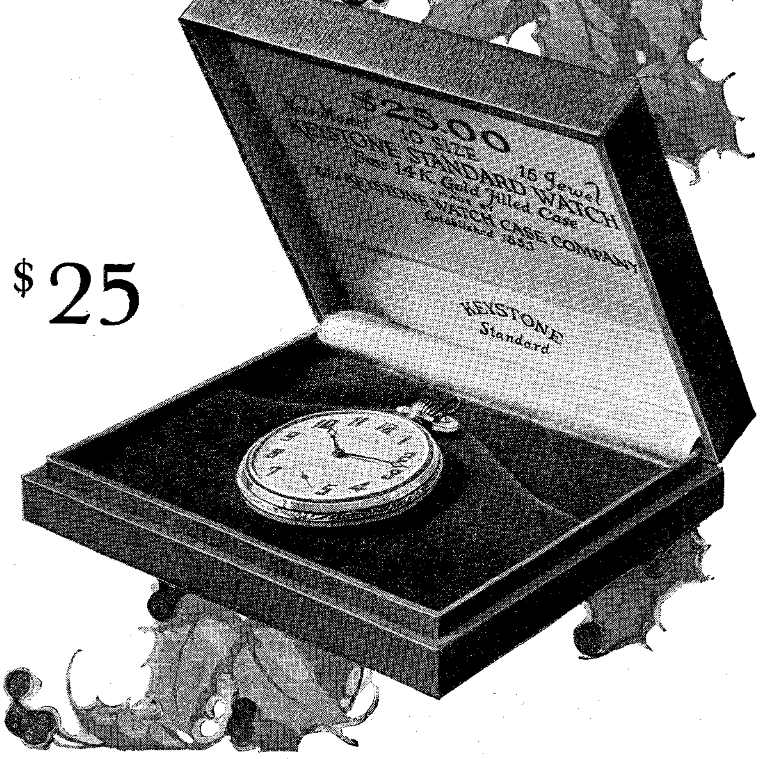
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KEYSTONE STANDARD WATCH
Jas. Boss 14 K Gold Filled Case
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Photographs by Brown Bros.

A LONG FURROW IN A LARGE LAND

When men who do essential work like this are given at least the comforts of an ordinary city clerk, says a spokesman for the wheat-land farmers, things will be different out there.

further on! Minnesota congratulates itself that it escaped the fate of North Dakota; North Dakota rejoices that the slump struck it so early in the game that it missed the deflation of South Dakota; South Dakota that it was diversified and less dependent on wheat than North Dakota and Montana; Montana that it was spared the worst political upheavals of Minnesota and North Dakota.

How far does a people with that spirit have to come to come back? Is one good wheat crop, the best in the nine years, put in after the farmer was "deflated" and, therefore, at low cost, selling on a "short" market and therefore at high profit, is that sufficient to make a summer out of his winter of discontent? To answer that question it is necessary to go back and see from just what depths the upward climb must be made.

It is conceded that the Northwest has suffered 550 bank failures since 1920. Anywhere from 15 to 50 per cent. of the farms of the section, the percentage varying with the locality and the calculator, are bankrupt or abandoned. With a bank in North and South Dakota to every 850 people, and in Minnesota and Montana to every 1,500 people, as against a bank for every 3,000 or 4,000 elsewhere, it is clear that the country was ruinously over-banked; and with money lent on land valued from $200 to $400 an acre that has since slumped to from $50 to $200 an acre, and can't be sold at any price, it was disastrously inflated and over-loaned.

No wonder that for a time Congress and the financial centers of the country were shaken by fears of the collapse of the Northwest. It is the rueful boast of the thriving and progressive city of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, that when four out of its eight banks failed in ten days last January, at the zero hour of a black winter that froze every credit in the section, a Cabinet meeting was immediately called to deal with a national emergency.

WHERE THEY GROW AND GATHER THE NATION'S "STAFF OF LIFE"

The wheat-fields of the Northwest, thanks to world-wide market conditions, are once more this year producing a crop golden in more than color. This field, with the tractors at work in the distance, stretches away, apparently, to the horizon.

Yet to get the right perspective on the situation it must be added that even when the fifth bank in Sioux Falls went under four months later, and $10,000,000 of deposits were swept away, at least temporarily, in a town of 35,000, there was not a single mercantile failure. More than that, perhaps because people spend who once saved, retail business declares it has been better since the failures than before, and dealers in high-priced automobiles say they can not get enough cars to supply the demand. The neighboring town of Aberdeen, like many others, had no suspensions at all. And you will hear that many bankers who did fail were foolish and inexperienced, just as many of the deserting farmers were poor farmers who were fated to disaster anywhere.

Big dealers in wheat, grain brokers, bankers, directors of farm mortgage companies, elevator managers—all these city gentry, who transact the farmers' business, are ready with their view of the farmer's financial problem. Miss McCormick reports:

As might be expected of business that is closest to and most dependent upon the farm, it is carefully sympathetic and resolutely cheerful. But it is a little harder and more exigent than it might be if all the big men of the Northwest had not themselves been brought up on farms.

From swivel chairs in upholstered offices, hedged in by anxious secretaries, they look back to the carefree hardships of a meager youth. They all have the "when-I-was-a-boy-we-never" attitude to the modern farmer's demand for modern comforts. They are confident that if the farmer lived as their fathers lived, did all his own work and did without luxuries, he could pull through the thin years and profit in the fat. They don't take his crises too seriously. Who can regulate the law of supply and demand? Many of them remember the hard pinch of other transitions, when other virgin soil was "wheated out," and whole counties in States like Iowa were abandoned while the pioneer pushed on, discouraged, to tame other prairies.

The urban view is often held by the small-town banker and business man, tho there it is qualified by the conviction that "The Cities" have cheated the farmer in the grading and marketing of his grain and provoked his resentment against the "Big Interests" he knew best. The town business men are all farmers also. I never met a townsman in the Northwest who did not own a farm. And I never met a single one, however successful he was in banking or selling or hotel-keeping, who did not admit that for five years he had lost money on the farm.

"But if I was not obliged to hire labor," he argues, "if I could keep the whole family working it, as every farmer should, if I got along without what no farmer nowadays is willing to go without, I could certainly break even. And of course this year I will anyway. So will all the farmers. A lot of mortgages are being cleared off. Wheat-growers are buying cows or sheep and beginning again on a new plan. I tell you that out here—" I waited. I knew he was going to say it. I have heard it at least a hundred times in two weeks. "Out here we may be down, but we're never out!"

What does the farmer say for himself? The view summarized above is the view of the town, goes on the writer, and even when

These Are the Scientific Facts—

These graphs prove just this—no matter what dentifrice you use, its slight *effect upon* saliva wears off in about ten minutes.

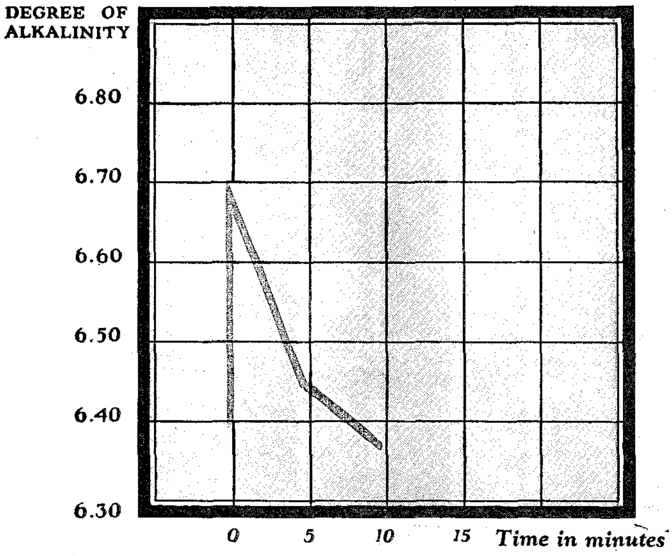

CHART "A"

Figure A shows the action on saliva, of a typical soapless dentifrice. The vertical line shoots upward, indicating that alkalinity of saliva increases somewhat (or in other words, the acidity of saliva diminishes somewhat) the instant the dentifrice is used. Then it drops back sharply, returning to normal in ten minutes.

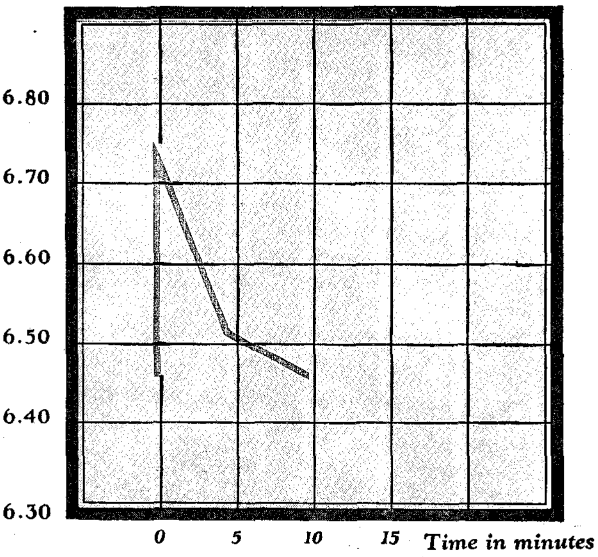

CHART "B"

Figure B shows the action on saliva of a typical soap containing dentifrice. As in Figure A, the alkalinity increases (or in other words, the acidity diminishes) while teeth are being brushed. As with the soapless dentifrice, however, alkalinity drops back to normal in ten minutes.

Does the dentifrice you use clean safely?

That is the big question. The answer is "Yes," if you use Colgate's.

There are no "cure-all" qualities in any dentifrice.* Tooth paste or powder can only clean your teeth.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is a safe, common sense dentifrice with three-fold results. (1)—it "washes"; (2)—it polishes; (3)—it protects. The washing action is the action of the pure mild soap in Colgate's. The polishing action results from special non-abrasive chalk. The protecting action is the combined action of the soap and chalk, which *removes* causes of tooth decay. These are the ingredients that dental authorities say in lectures and in text books, are in all ways most desirable.

Safe for a Lifetime

And the taste of Colgate's is so pleasant that its regular use is a treat, not a task. It contains no grit. It does not scratch enamel.†

Colgate's cleans teeth the right way and sells at the right price—25c for the large tube. If you prefer to try before you buy, we will send you a generous trial tube—enough for two weeks' use—if you use the coupon.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE STATEMENTS
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* *Oral Hygiene Committee of Greater New York*—"It has never been proved that pyorrhea can be cured by a drug, therefore no drug tooth paste or mouth wash can do it. Pyorrhea must be treated by a dentist and then the mouth kept scrupulously clean."

† *U. S. Public Health Service*—Your dentifrice "should not be gritty"; that would be "too hard for continuous use."

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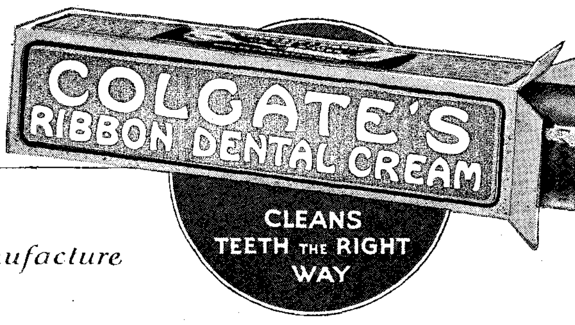
Established 1806



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the town is no more than a comma in an otherwise unbroken line of the country, it is somehow dividing. In fact, she assures us:

When in capitals like Bismarck and Pierre you hear of the lure of their "white lights," so feeble and so few, to beckon country boys and girls to town, you see that a congregation of five thousand is as lively a contrast to the solitude of the farm as New York is to Mandan. Differences are only relative between cities; between town and countryside they are absolute.

Especially this countryside, if that is not too domestic and constricting a term to apply to these wide and homeless plains. When one is first cast out upon the real prairie, the prairie of the Dakotas, yellow and endless, one feels extinguished by space. Man is here an exposed and vulnerable atom, with no shadow to save him from sun and storm and insignificance. The prairie is like a magnified Anatolia restored to fertility. In time I imagine it absorbs you, that having become accustomed to a limitless canvas, and to magnificently painted and uninterrupted views of dawns and sunsets and far horizons, you feel cramped by hills and impeded by forests. Also you must grow like the Northwestern farmer, either silent and ruminant or shouting as he has lately shouted to be heard across infinity.

And then—no, not the deluge! Just there is the point at which the Northwest insists it has been maligned. It admits that the story thus rapidly outlined is true. It says that all the dreaded wreckage has been strung together to form an exhibit of devastation that does not exist and never has existed.

A pessimist in these large lands is a man who says that the Northwest has suffered enough hard knocks to prostrate any country that is not the Northwest. The optimist is he who contends that what are called bad times out here would be good times anywhere else in the world.

"The trouble with you Easterners," expostulates a twinkling Dakota editor, "is that you have imported the un-American habit of qualification. You cultivate a niggardly precision in the use of language. Out here we throw it about as generously as dollars, when we have 'em. That's the reason your reporters don't get us right. They don't appreciate that when we have hard times, we don't really enjoy 'em unless they're the most desperate times that ever were.

"I go down Main Street on a snappy winter morning and I tell the clerk in the drug-store—having nowhere else to go for warmth on a chilly day—that the thermometer registers 26 below. 'Twenty-six!' snorts he. 'It's 35.' 'Gee whiz!' say I. And 35 I make it in my paper, and 35 it is for the rest of the town all day, unless somebody makes it 40. We always take the lowest quotation. Now this year we have the biggest crop in twenty years in South Dakota. Already it's worth $61,000,000 more than last year's crop. And the corn is coming along, too. I'm going to gather 14,000 bushels of corn on my farm, just double the best yield of any previous year. That's the real native American way of slinging language. What's a man who plows up four sections for wheat and can't see a field smaller than a hundred acres to do with the piddling adjectives of an English market gardener? That's straight about this year's crop, tho," he adds, chuckling. "It's really the best ever."

As for the actual working farmer on his farm, says Miss McCormick, it is not easy to draw him out. In the first place—

He is too busy. Harvest time is no time to talk. From dawn to dark all hands are feverishly thrashing wheat and hurrying it to the elevators, lest the season's luck fail once again. In the second place the farm view is not so stereotyped as the town view. Farmers feel and think alike far less than city people. They are solitaries and individualists. But if one could imagine a composite Northwestern farmer, and were lucky enough to engage him in speech, he would size up his questioner out of sharp eyes, clear acquamarines set in a filigree of wrinkles made by peering down long furrows in the sun, and he would say something like this:

"Yes, we'll pull through. We always do, if you don't count the casualties. But I tell you up here we're pulling through by our own power, and don't forget it. The politicians haven't done much for us, either way. And never will, I guess, until we organize our business the way other business is organized. These smart alecks from the East who never worked a callus on their hands in their lives come out here and tell us the farmer has to work harder, and live simpler, and keep his family on the farm, because he can't afford to hire help. He might keep a Ford for 'business purposes,' but not to haul the family in to the movies Saturday nights. That's extravagant. I reckon they're right at that. That's about the only program that will keep a man from starving on a farm these days.

"What do you think it means when you go through this section and see whole counties where everybody has just abandoned the whole works and lit out? Anything wrong with the country? Not on your life! This is the finest country in the world. A man who couldn't make a living on this land, if he weren't penalized for being a farmer, couldn't make it anywhere on earth. Why should any one suffer here?"

Why, indeed? ruminates the writer, in a brief aside, adding: "I thought of Greece, which could be lost in an odd corner of the Northwest, and which has at this moment more refugees alone on its stony acres than the entire population of both the Dakotas. Poverty and ruin are simply grotesque in such abundance." The farmer goes on:

"Something's wrong with the system that entitles a man to more comfort for clerking in a drug-store eight hours a day in town than for working fourteen hours a day in the country and investing thousands of dollars of good money for the privilege. The system's wrong; but I've always told these fellows hollering around here that when it comes to a showdown the farmer'll have to pull himself up by his own boot-straps. He's beginning already. He's going back in the wheat country to the ideas of diversification he was ready to start when the war call came to grow wheat. But it takes money to diversify—money and time and more than one-man labor. We're beginning to work together. We make mistakes, we're not used to pooling our interests, but the cooperatives are coming along.

"People are afraid of what you writers call class consciousness in the farmer, because there are so many of him. They ought to be afraid; we could run the whole show if we had a common mind. Don't worry. We haven't. But out in this country we're going to keep on casting protest votes until some party explains why it is that the farmer can't afford 'the American standard.' We don't believe much in votes, or that a Third Party will do any more for us than a First or Second; we like to keep 'em all uneasy until they find some way of minting us as good a dollar as the other fellow's. And if we get a few of those below-par dollars together this year, we don't want any advice or instructions as to what we're to do with 'em."

The last remark refers, we are told, to the various "campaigns" for collecting the farmer's profits, which are one of the most striking signs of the return of prosperity. As for the political effects of this returning prosperity, Miss McCormick, who has reported political conditions over a large part of Europe and the Near East, has little to say. Most observers agree that prosperity hurts La Follette's chances. Turning to more immediate effects of the sudden increase in wealth throughout the district, the writer remarks that in South Dakota—

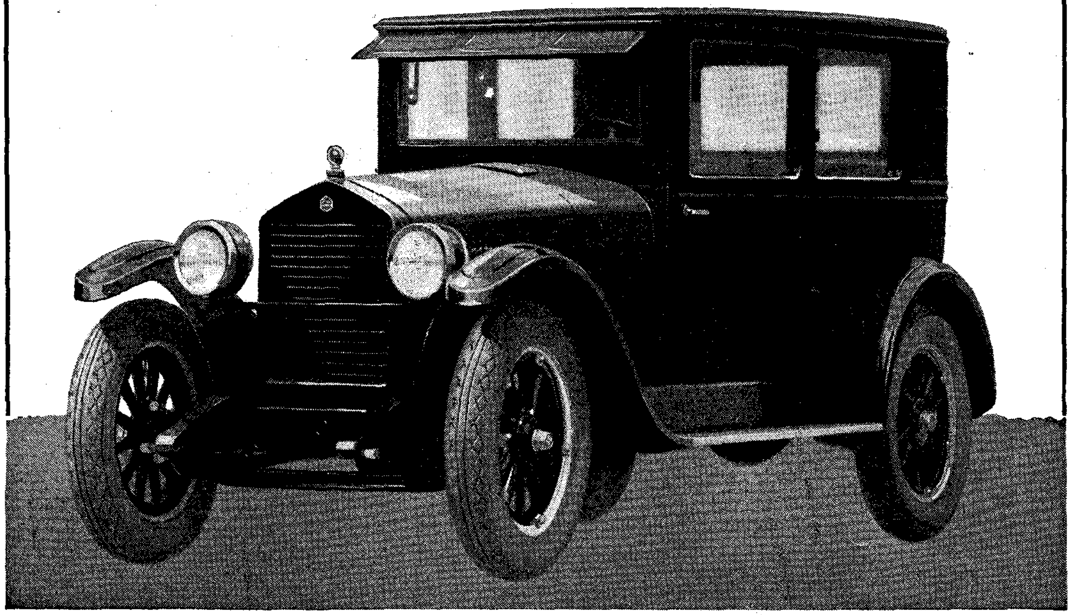
There is a "new roof" campaign. In Montana and North Dakota there are "drives" for selling tractors. In some places it is "Every farm a silo." Everywhere the hopeful salesman is bidding for the farmer's money against the thrift crusades of the banks. In one village in Minnesota, a dealer who sells a low and medium-priced car told me that in September he had sold seventeen of the good cars and one of the cheap ones. Out in Western Dakota, at country stations set in the midst of roads that were hardly more than ruts in the fields, I saw carloads of automobiles drawn up for distribution.

The Northwest can't help rebounding any more than America can help being rich. There is power of recovery from far greater shocks than it has experienced in its large and irrepressible youth. The Northwesterner has learned a new vocabulary in the past few years and he enjoys the sound of it. He is among the last of the pioneers, a gambler who is always ready to take a chance on the untried. He has the urge to move on—physically and politically. I suspect that is the reason for some of the abandoned farms.

In the semi-arid plains of Western North Dakota, in a region of many abandoned farms, I noticed that the latest immigrant stock had stuck it out. They are "German Russians," Germans colonized in Southern Russia in the time of Catharine the Great and drawn to this country during the past twenty-five years by free land. I asked the old Catholic Bishop in whose wide diocese they were, why these settlers had remained. "Perhaps they are not so enterprising as the Americans," he smiled. "And then they have no place else to go! That's the greatest inducement I know to keep people where they are."

A good deal of human nature is mixed up with the farmer's problem, as there must be with any problem that deals with fundamental economics. Essentially it is as unsolved as it was a year ago. The farmer knows that better than the business booster, but in the more genial atmosphere produced by a paying harvest, he is willing to give all the candidates a chance to argue it out.

Greatest of All Essex Cars
Greatest of All Essex Years



Balloon Tires Standard Equipment

This Amazing Essex Success the Result of Value

The greatest of all Essex cars is responsible for the greatest of all Essex years.

No car at or near the price rivals it in actual proof of value—which is SALES.

You cannot judge today's Essex even by the great Essex values of the past. Until you ride in it you cannot know how far it surpasses any former Essex.

With Hudson it has established the record of largest selling 6-cylinder closed car in the world.

Why It Outsells All Rivals

It is not merely that the Coach alone provides "Closed Car Comforts at Open Car Cost."

It is because Essex offers the most amazing value in genuine car PERFORMANCE and RELIABILITY.

It is because its smooth vibrationless motor—exclusive to the patented Super-Six principle—gives performance distinction and enduring service that are famous everywhere.

Its economy includes the most substantial of all savings—long life, freedom from repair need and low maintenance, with exceptionally high resale value.

Comparison will convince you of quality not obtainable elsewhere within $300 to $400 of this price.

ESSEX
SIX COACH
$1000

HUDSON
Super-Six
COACH
$1500
Freight and Tax Extra

FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL WITH ONE HAND OFF

GRIT OF THE MOST DOGGED KIND, a grim determination to force a way in the face of hardship, and self-denying work, with himself constantly in the background—that is the story of Jim Drain, just elected national commander of the American Legion. So says the Columbus *Dispatch* in whole-hearted admiration that is echoed by newspapers as far separated as the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Ohio *State Journal*, and Washington *Star*, and many others.

His hand and arm were blown off when he was thirty years old, with four children to support. At the age of forty-seven, he volunteered for the World War with one empty sleeve tucked in his pocket and got into the Ordnance by special dispensation. He came back from the A. E. F. a general with the Legion of Honor, the Cross of the King of Italy, and the D. S. M. In his law office in Washington since the war more than three thousand former soldiers have received encouragement or definite help of some sort. Rehabilitation and the welfare of orphans and children of veterans are his main avocations. These are some of the high lights on the man's character, brought out by the newspapers we have mentioned. Here is a career worth studying.

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A MOST UN-DISABLED DISABLED MAN

Col. James A. Drain, the one-armed veteran who has been elected Commander of the American Legion. Because he gets the view-point of the disabled veteran, rehabilitation and children's welfare work are expected to figure prominently in his administration.

In a wild demonstration, during which he was rushed to the platform, surrounded by a cheering crowd, bearing the banners of every State, James A. Drain of Washington, D. C., was unanimously elected National Commander of the American Legion at the sixth annual convention, recently ended at St. Paul. This, according to press dispatches, came after one ballot in which Drain had 715 votes against 142 for "Go get 'em" McQuigg of Ohio and 96 for Spafford of New York. After countless bands had played and Texas had paraded singing the old Army favorite "The Old Gray Mare, She Ain't What She Used to Be," the retiring Commander Quinn was able to restore order enough so that Jim Drain could accept "because he believes in the American Legion." The new commander then pledged himself to service for the Legion, and is quoted as saying in part:

> Without partizanship in politics, without intolerance in religion, making, as we always have, care of our disabled buddies our first concern, care of orphan children, the second consideration, and a businesslike administration of the American Legion.
>
> "We shall strive to make better citizens of Americans in and out of the Legion, wherever we can be effective; in short, to translate through the American Legion into peace-time life precisely the same spirit which moved us in war."
>
> The new commander declared he would move to Indianapolis, as did Past National Commander Quinn, and administer the Legion from the national headquarters.

Drain's election came as the climax of a convention, in which fifty thousand Legionaires, guests of the "Gopher Gang" of St. Paul, had frolicked, "reuned," sung innumerable songs, and paraded to the blare of some two hundred bands, while a hundred thousand spectators looked on and laughed and cheered. Starting with Commander Quinn in a red satin shirt and white chaps, on a wall-eyed pinto, followed by a dozen Californians in white leather vaquero outfits, and yipping riders of the Hook 'em Cow Post waving four-gallon hats, forty thousand men and women marched through St. Paul in the greatest parade in the history of the American Legion. Wisconsin's eight thousand representatives in red paper caps, with "Wisconsin" and the picture of a beaver across them, headed by the "Boys of '76" band in white with silver "tin derbies" and a bronze float portraying the original "Boys of '76," composed the largest State delegation ever sent to a national convention of the Legion. Then ten thousand Minnesotans were not far behind, with "Ioway" roaring the famous "Out Where the Tall Corn Grows," song.

The Minneapolis *Journal* picks out high lights in the marching columns—the oldest U. S. regiment—four little children, wards of the Michigan Legion — the Miami drum corps, "Come to Florida"—Florida's "Queen of Sunshine," riding in a flower-studded float with a court of bathing beauties — Seminole Indians, a panting fat squaw getting left behind—Mexico, toreador and all—the Philippines, one man in a rice hat on a very dirty white mule with the sign "Ten Thousand Miles from Home, Boys."

They kept on passing by—Diogenes in a Roman toga, carrying a red lantern—the Milwaukee girls' band in long white dresses and red Kepis—Kenosha in red and blue kilts—South Dakota, "Sunshine State," with a threshing machine in operation—Big Gus and Little Bertha, a huge veteran a-top a taxicab, with a toy cannon—legionaires leading a panting, frenzied coyote—a bucking broncho flivver with the usual "Andy Gump for President—He Wears No Man's Collar"—Montana yelling: "Powder River, a foot deep and a mile wide, let her buck!"—the Davenport girls drill team in smart uniforms—three husky tenors, all alone, singing "Ioway!"—Zulus with rings in their noses—the Four Singing Cowboys from Omaha—Hawaiians singing "Aloha Oe," preceding Illinois with "Hell 'n Maria" Dawes tramping along in the second row. Two old-time darkies singing "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More"—Red Cross nurses—a real French Freight car "Chevaux-8, Hommes-40" on rubber tires—The Bearcat Post with the angriest cub bear in captivity hauled scuffling at the head—massed colors, cowgirls, ballet dancers, fire-engines, boy scouts, covered wagons, sky-blue hansom cabs, a cripple leading a blind man, railroad-cars on rubber tires, Greek gods and the Three Musketeers. "Wow!"

The apotheosis of Babbitt? Certainly not. A very significant feature of American life, says Frederick Palmer in *The American Legion Weekly:*

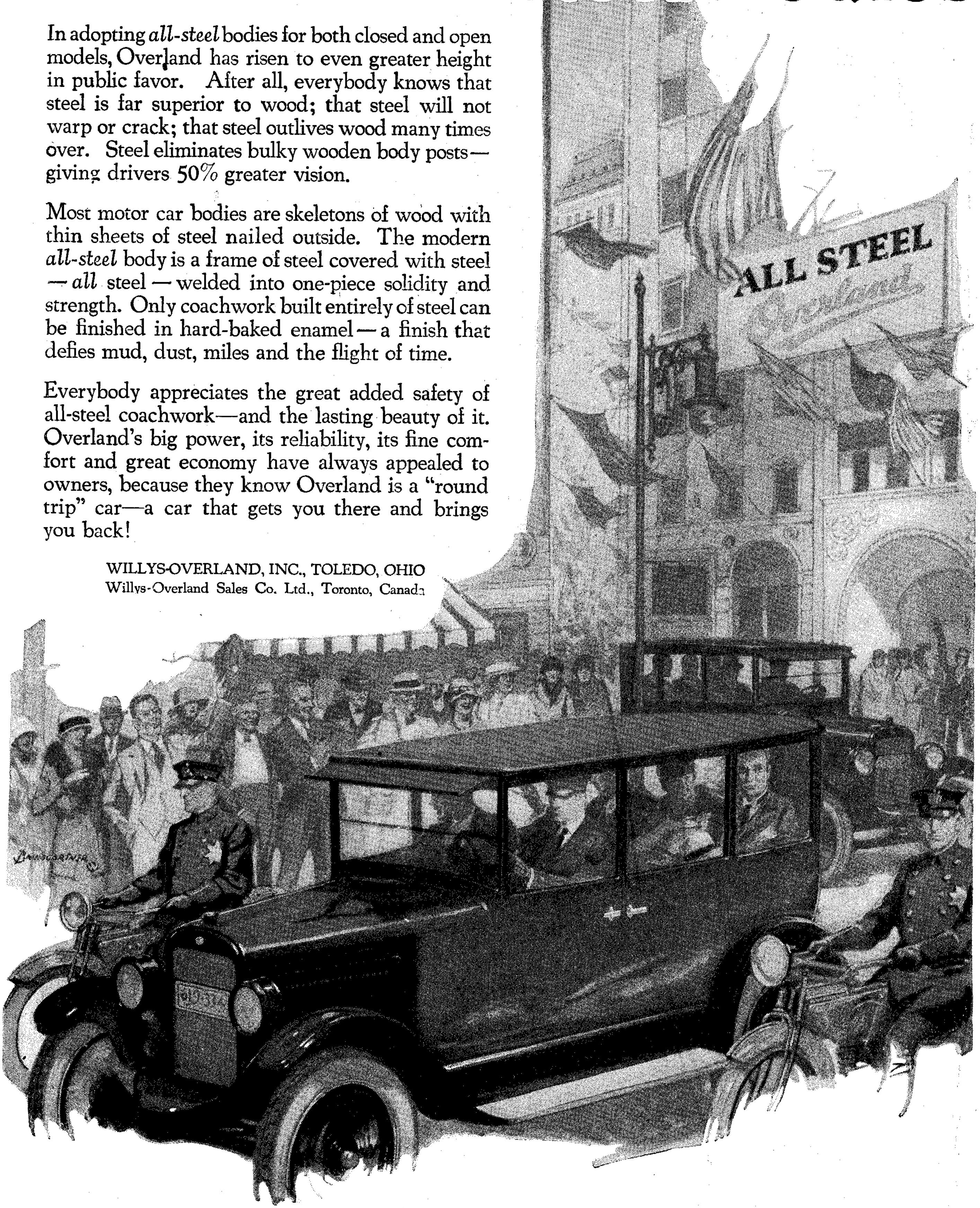
More Popular Than Ever with All-Steel Bodies

In adopting *all-steel* bodies for both closed and open models, Overland has risen to even greater height in public favor. After all, everybody knows that steel is far superior to wood; that steel will not warp or crack; that steel outlives wood many times over. Steel eliminates bulky wooden body posts—giving drivers 50% greater vision.

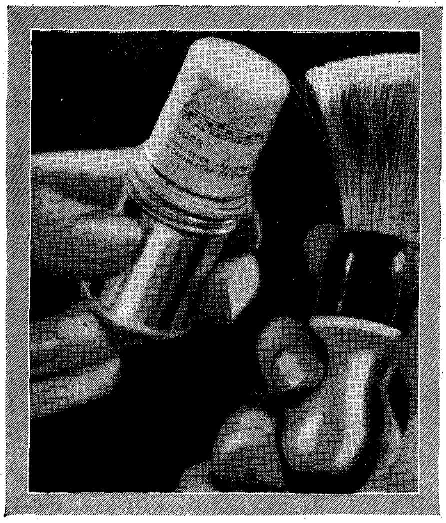
Most motor car bodies are skeletons of wood with thin sheets of steel nailed outside. The modern *all-steel* body is a frame of steel covered with steel — *all* steel — welded into one-piece solidity and strength. Only coachwork built entirely of steel can be finished in hard-baked enamel — a finish that defies mud, dust, miles and the flight of time.

Everybody appreciates the great added safety of all-steel coachwork—and the lasting beauty of it. Overland's big power, its reliability, its fine comfort and great economy have always appealed to owners, because they know Overland is a "round trip" car—a car that gets you there and brings you back!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada



OVERLAND



Here is a stick with a hold as big as your brush

YOU can wrap your fingers right around the metal holder of this Williams stick without touching the soap. How much better this is than the "finger-tip" grasp!

Doublecap gives you every one of those features that have made other forms of Williams famous:

—Heavier lather that holds the moisture in so that all of every hair is softened instantly.

—A lubric quality in this lather that lets the razor work without pulling and drawing.

—Help for the skin. Your face becomes smoother; irritations from shaving disappear.

The complete Doublecap package is 35c; Doublecap Reload 25c. The Doublecap container is of highly polished metal which will not corrode. It will last for years.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd. St. Patrick St. Montreal

Williams
Doublecap
Shaving Stick

WE'VE scored again! Aqua Velva is the new product—a scientific preparation for use after shaving. For free trial bottle, write Dept. 211-A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> Non-service observers may not understand the light-hearted playfulness of a jamboree of ex-service men, because they do not know how deep and how serious is the feeling underneath the banter and language which survive from those days when they were used to keep spirits high in the face of grim routine and death. The spirit of that parade stood for the nation in its unity and strength. It was strong in the stiff Regulars, whose business it is to be ready on the clock's tick, strong in all the veterans who were still in the vigor of manhood to respond to call. Big and little States and posts, distant and near-by States and posts, each reflected its own character as a part of the whole, and at the same time the character of the whole, which is bound together by the experience, the service and the inheritance of the men and women who marched.
>
> A Legion convention is one of the greatest shows on earth, one of the finest frolics. A Legion convention is an example of the principle of democratic government in motion. A million men and women who have served their country send their thousand-odd delegates to confer seriously with one another about matters calculated to enhance the common weal of a nation they have fought to defend. With no ax to grind, no favors to ask, these picked delegates work hard, spending their own time and their own money to present to the nation the thought of their constituents. They form the greatest deliberative assembly of similar character in the world, an assembly which has influenced materially our progress as a nation since the war.

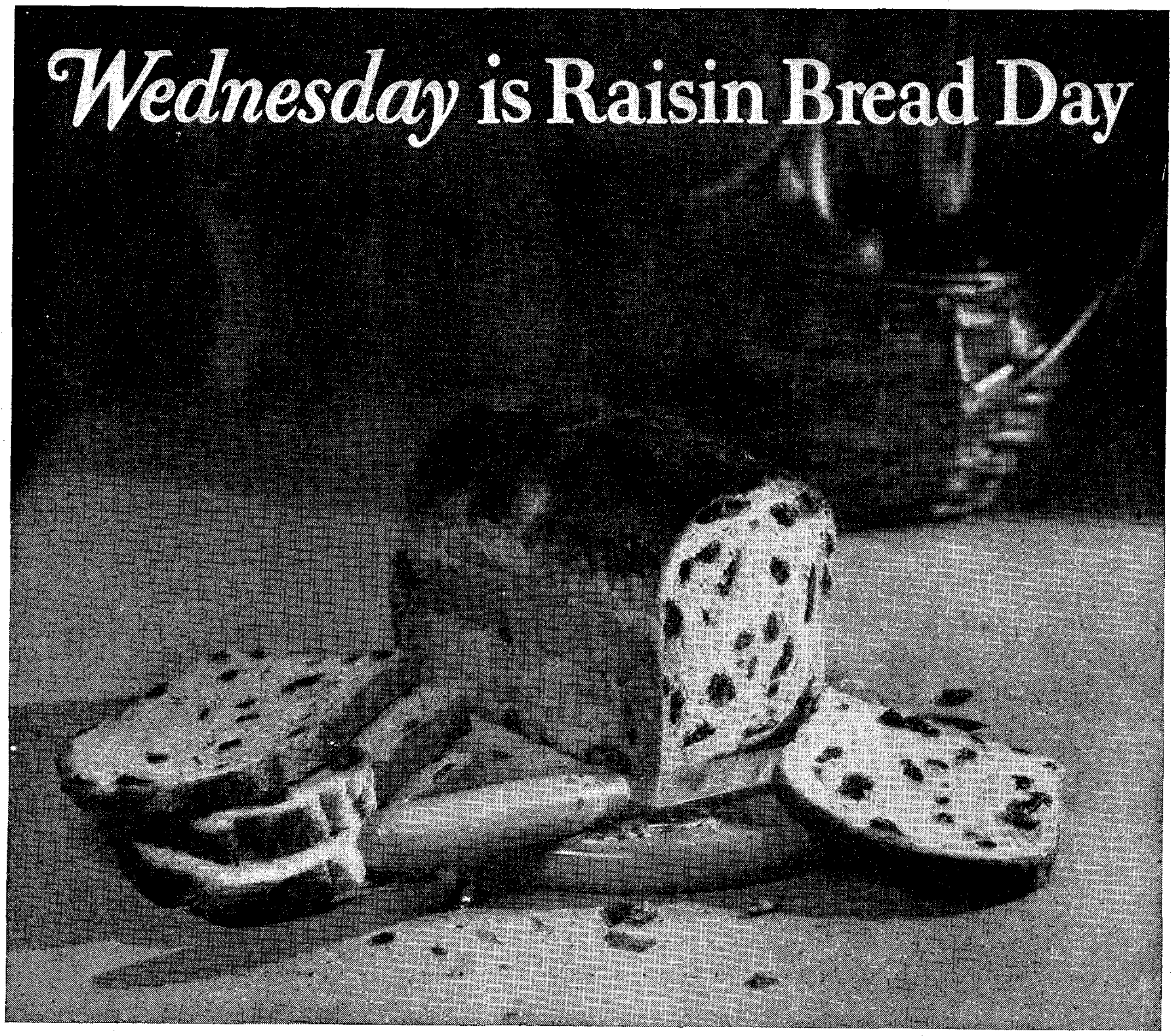
The colorful carnival never ceased, it is true. Folks danced in the streets and on the sidewalks as gaily at three in the morning as at any other hour. Pretty girls were everywhere singing and throwing confetti. Yet all this time, says *The Legion Weekly:*

> Through the long night hours in a dozen committee rooms the delegates worked out their reports. In spirited sessions on the floor of the vast convention hall the work of these committees was considered and debated. A year of significant accomplishment marked the span from San Francisco last fall. A program of continued achievement was laid out for the future.
>
> What they did can be summarized from this weekly as follows:
>
> Voted that the Legion should make one of its principal aims the enactment of a universal draft law, for capital and labor.
>
> Unanimously indorsed the Legion's child-welfare program and authorized a permanent endowment fund.
>
> Adopted sixty-seven resolutions calling for additions or amendments to the laws affecting disabled service men and women.
>
> Adopted a series of resolutions calling for the maintenance of Army and Navy strength and the preservation of the National Defense Act of 1920.
>
> Urged the development of civilian aeronautics as one of the best methods of promoting the national defense.
>
> Adopted a resolution forbidding any Legion official to exploit his official position while participating in a public election campaign, and authorized the National Americanism Commission to undertake a campaign to have all citizens vote in every election.
>
> Authorized a Peace Committee of ten members to report a practical plan by which the Legion may help secure permanent world peace.
>
> Urged *unanimous* participation in American Education Week.
>
> Urged departmental surveys of towns and cities for effective local post programs of community betterment.

It is against this background one is to view Jim Drain, the "buddy" who has just been elected National Commander. In the first place, the fact that he is a one-armed man seems important to most commentators, because of the additional fact that he is the most un-disabled man they have ever seen. He drives his own car and also a wicked golf-ball. He is an expert rifle-shot, and was captain of the American team which won the championship at Bisley, England in 1908. But the high point of his twenty-four-year conquest of fate came when in 1917 he marched up the gang-plank of a transport at Hoboken, a Major in the First Division. It was then, says Commander Drain, he uttered the words: "Now I can truly say that I thank God for the day that I lost my arm!"

Here is the story of how he lost that arm, as *The American Legion Weekly* tells it:

> On the twenty-ninth of September, 1900—the day before his thirtieth birthday—James A. Drain, ex-farmhand, ex-railroad man, ex-insurance salesman, and at that moment law student and clerk of the superior court at Spokane, Washington—rode a bicycle into the country to train a setter pup to start quail.
>
> The events of that day contributed nothing to the education of the setter pup. They contributed everything to the education of James A. Drain. They changed the course of his life—and of the lives of many others.
>
> About twelve miles from town he knew a place where he thought he could start some quail. Leaving his wheel at a farmhouse, he took his gun, a twelve-gage, double-barreled hammerless, and struck across a field with the dog. Going down a gully his foot caught on a root. He lost his balance and fell. There was an explosion. Drain recovered from a daze to find his right hand boiling blood.
>
> One of two things happen to men in a pinch like this. Either they go to pieces completely, or they become supermen while their strength holds out.
>
> "I must stop this bleeding or die. I must stop this bleeding or die." Drain repeated this sentence over and over. He forced his stunned mind to grasp it, and to act.
>
> By the veriest chance Drain had in his pocket the strap with which he had bound his gun to the frame of his bicycle. He had brought it with him because he was afraid the dog at the farmhouse where he had left his wheel might chew it up. This thong saved his life. With his left hand he fashioned the strap into a tourniquet about his right wrist. He reduced the throbbing stream of blood to a trickle, and started for the nearest house, which was two miles away. It seemed that he would never make that last mile, he was so weak. Once he sank down and all but lost consciousness. He remembered just enough to take three of the deepest breaths he could force



Deliciously fruit-flavored

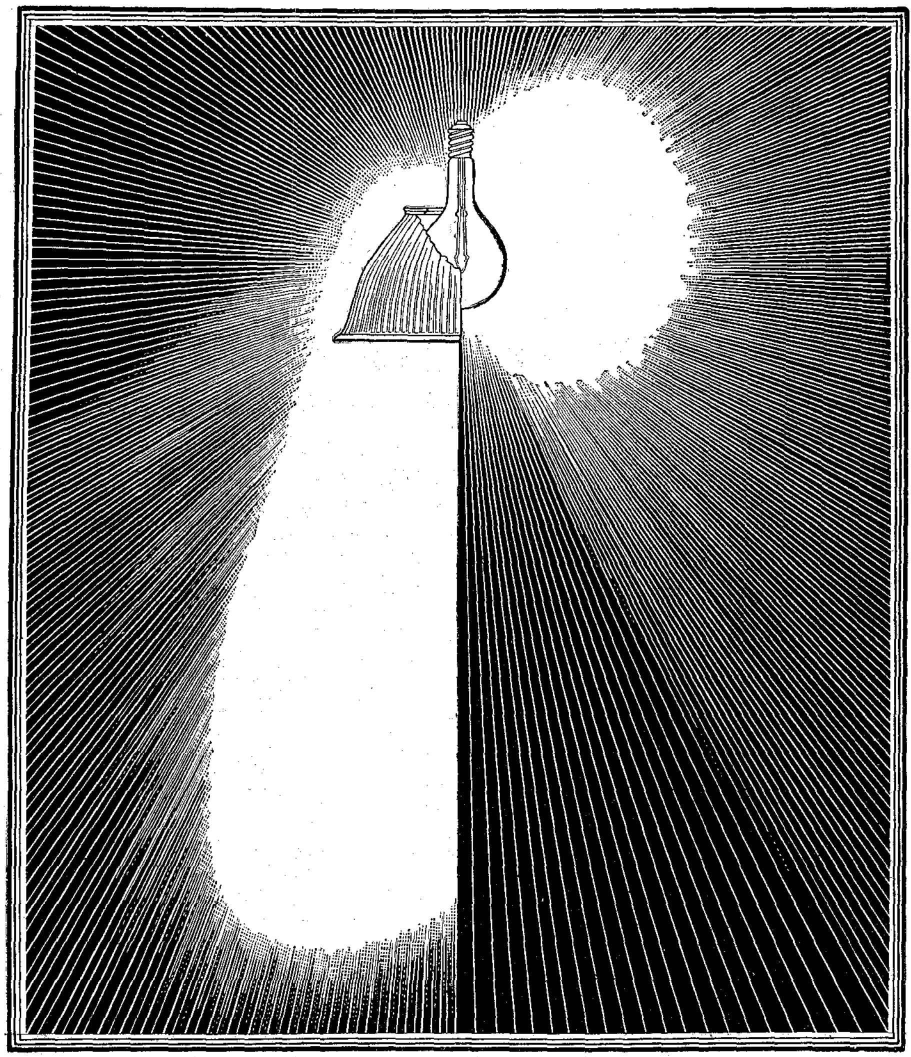
You like raisin bread that's filled with raisins—plenty of them, plump, juicy and flavory.

And that's what your baker gives you in this famous "Wednesday Special." Not only plenty of raisins, but the very finest in the world—Sun-Maids. Each big, golden loaf is generously filled with this tempting, healthful fruit. You'll note the difference!

Your baker offers you a special baking of this finer raisin bread every Wednesday. Have it as a regular custom each week. To make sure of having it every Wednesday, place a standing order with your baker or grocer.

At your Bakers & Grocers

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the American Bakers' Association, the Retail Bakers' Association of America, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada



How Holophane Reflectors function:

The light distribution from a bare lamp is shown by the right section above. At the left is shown the light distribution from the same lamp when one specific type of Holophane's many reflectors is used. Holophane glass is designed to direct the light rays exactly where needed. There is a *specific* Holophane unit for every lighting requirement.

Why

Ford chose Holophane

THE new "engineering" plant of the Ford Motor Company, the most up-to-the-minute factory building in the world, a gigantic structure where the Ford factory processes are constantly being tested and improved—this building, the very heart of the Ford organization, is lighted with Holophane units.

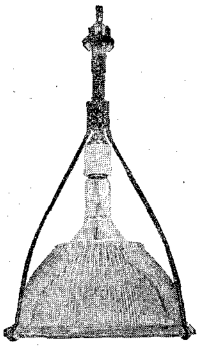
Good lighting is a tremendously important factor in industrial efficiency. The man who works under inadequate, glaring or misdirected light is only half a man. The new Ford plant is lighted by Holophane products because the Ford organization realizes these facts and knows that Holophane gives not only the best light but distributes it most economically.

The most exact means for directing light rays is the glass prism. Holophane glass directs the light exactly where needed.

There is a Holophane unit for all purposes. For factory lighting alone there are several different specific Holophane units, because one unit cannot meet *all* requirements satisfactorily. Each Holophane unit is the best for some specific set of conditions. Let us equip one department in your plant, and measure for yourself the increase in production, the reduction in accidents and spoilage, and the growth of profits which will result.

HOLOPHANE GLASS CO., Inc.
340 Madison Ave., New York City *Works*: Newark, Ohio
In Canada: 146 King St., W., Toronto

HOLOPHANE
Directs Light Scientifically



This is one of the Holophane Prismatic Reflectors for factory lighting. It is designed for use over crane-ways where the reflector must be hung at considerable heights above the floor. Similar equipment is designed especially to meet other particular conditions.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

into his lungs—which is a good thing for any one to remember. Oxygen will stave off a faint. It revived Drain. He walked up to the farmhouse.

"My God, you are killed!" exclaimed the farmer, and went sick.

"Killed hell! Hitch up a team and take me to a doctor."

The farmer's wife revived the farmer, gave the wounded man a stiff shot of neat alcohol, and started them both toward the nearest town six miles away. There a country doctor put another tourniquet on Drain's arm, and left him to leave the office alone to walk to an electric line six blocks away, which would take him to a hospital in Spokane. But Drain got there. A friend of his, a surgeon, looked him over.

"Is it gone?" asked Drain.

"Yes."

"Can't you save a trigger finger? Any finger I could use as a trigger finger?"

After a consultation the doctors said there was one chance in a hundred. Drain said to try for that chance. They did. It cost him two months of unimaginable suffering. Poisoning set in. The doctors said the ethics of their profession required another amputation, but that Drain probably would not live more than three hours. Drain went under the ether, saying, "I'll never die. I'll never quit." In two months more he was able to get up and leave the hospital.

The money he had saved was about used up. In ten days his term as clerk of the court would expire. The Drains now had four children. The flour was getting low in the bin.

Unconquered by the situation, Drain buckled down to the job of overcoming fate's handicap. The anguish of body and mind that had admitted him to the "fellowship of pain," turned out to be the making of his career. Years later he said of it:

> "The loss of this hand was the making of me. I set out to show my wife and children I wasn't done for. I put so much heart into the effort that I showed myself I wasn't done for."

The first job that opened up to Drain was a chance to rehabilitate the National Guard in the State of Washington. Here is the story as told by *The Weekly:*

> He created a military establishment from what had been a name for one. He rewrote the laws and got the legislature to adopt them. He bounced high officers, including a brigadier, and promoted men who were fit to command. He got new equipment and trained his men to use it. He wrote a set of regulations which provided that the Guard should never be called out on riot duty except by written request of citizens in the threatened zone; that such zones immediately should be placed under martial law; that troops should load only with ball ammunition; that they should never fire except at the nearest man of the mob.
>
> Drain took these regulations to the Governor and told him that if they were adopted, and if the people knew what they were, the military of the State of Washington would never have to kill a man.

No *dirt* can cling to this white woodwork

"I LOVE white woodwork," a woman said recently, "but we have three little children—and you know how their hands soil it!"

Millions of people *do* know!

Dirt from little fingers—unavoidable dust and dirt that invades every home—a damp cloth will easily remove it all from woodwork painted with Barreled Sunlight. That is why Barreled Sunlight is being used everywhere today.

The photographs in the circles below show clearly why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean.

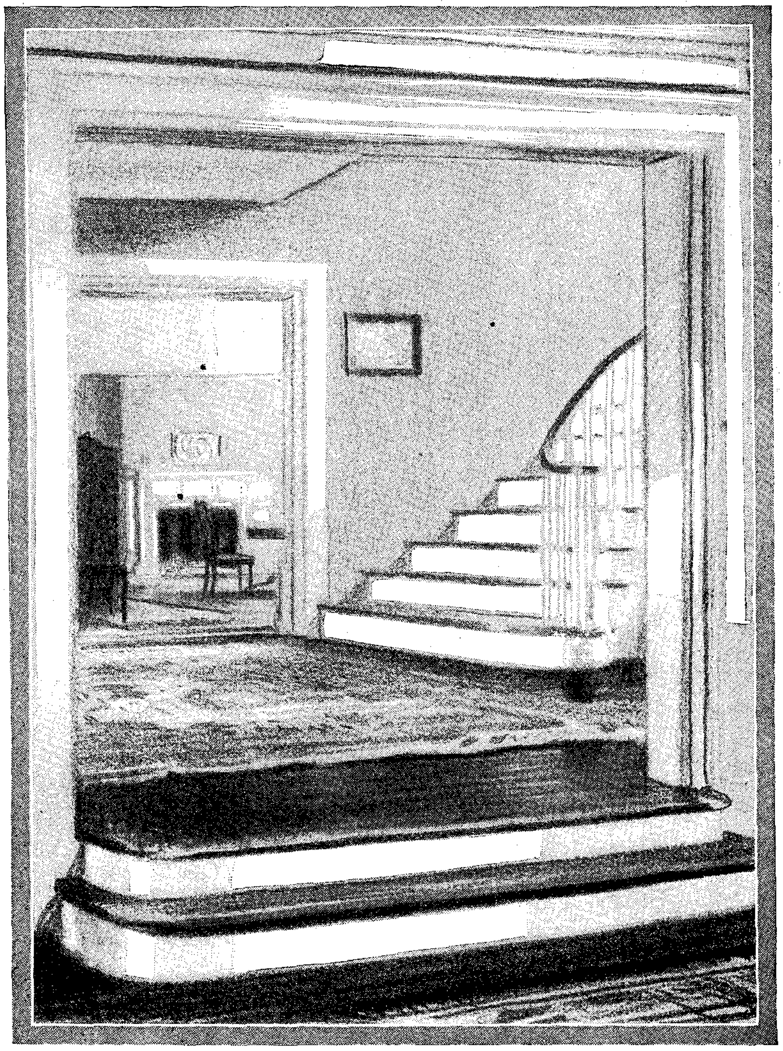
Made by our special process, Barreled Sunlight produces a lustrous surface so smooth that the finest particles of dust or dirt cannot sink in. A surface so smooth that you can wash it as easily as white tile.

Barreled Sunlight is being used today not only in homes but in hotels and apartment houses and in business and industrial interiors of every type. It costs less than enamel, is easy to apply and requires fewer coats. One coat is generally sufficient over a previously painted light surface. Where more than one coat is necessary use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat.

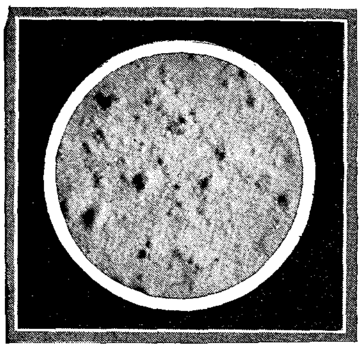
Barreled Sunlight comes ready mixed in cans from half-pint to 5-gallon size—and in barrels and half-barrels. Can be readily tinted.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send coupon below with ten cents for a sample can, containing enough Barreled Sunlight to paint a bathroom cabinet, shelf, mirror, etc. — or any similar articles.

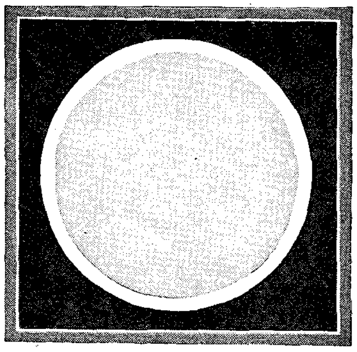
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
Factory and Main Offices:
19-B Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
New York City: Borden Bldg.
Chicago: 655 Washington Blvd.
San Francisco: 36 O'Farrell St.
Distributors in all principal cities. Dealers everywhere



Barreled Sunlight is ideal not only for woodwork throughout the house but for the walls of kitchens, bathrooms, etc.



Ordinary flat finish white paint



Barreled Sunlight

WHAT PAINT LOOKS LIKE THROUGH A MICROSCOPE

These photographs were taken through a powerful microscope. Each paint was magnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, even and non-porous. It resists dirt and can be washed like tile.

7 things to know about Barreled Sunlight

1. Washes like tile
2. Easy to apply
3. Costs less than enamel
4. Requires fewer coats
5. Possesses a soft lustre peculiar to itself
6. Can be tinted any color
7. Guaranteed to remain white longer than any gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same conditions.

Save the surface and you save all—Paint & Varnish

SEND THE COUPON FOR SAMPLE CAN

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.,
19-B Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
Enclosed find ten cents for sample can of Barreled Sunlight to be mailed postpaid.
Name...
St. and No...
City........................State.............

Barreled Sunlight

The Rice Process White

Four out of Five are marked

Be the one who outwits Pyorrhea —use Forhan's twice daily

Study the crowd as it hurries to and fro. Four out of five over forty years of age, and thousands younger, will pay Pyorrhea's dreaded toll.

Don't wait for bleeding gums—*Nature's warning.* Check Pyorrhea *before it begins.* Go to your dentist regularly for tooth and gum inspection. And brush your teeth at least twice daily with Forhan's For the Gums.

This healing, refreshing dentifrice, if used in time and used consistently, will help to prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will *keep* your mouth clean and healthy, preserve your teeth, safeguard your health. Used and recommended by foremost dentists everywhere.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of
R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF R.J. Forhan DDS
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Governor Rogers, ex-pacifist and ex-radical, approved the regulations. No Governor of any State had ever done such a thing before.

Drain conceived the idea of rehabilitating the National Guard nationally, of making it a uniform force in all States, of building it up by contact with the Regular Army. This was the idea he carried to Washington, D. C., on his first trip East. Roosevelt was enthusiastic. He told Drain to see Elihu Root, the Secretary of War. Root declared the idea was wonderful, but that it could never be carried out.

A year later, however—in 1903—the Dick Bill was a law, the legislation which made the Guard an integral part of the military forces of the United States. Roosevelt privately declared that Drain more than any other man was responsible for the Dick Bill, and sent him the pen with which the bill was signed.

From here on, we are told, Drain's life was full of achievement. His life up to the World War is sketched in as follows:

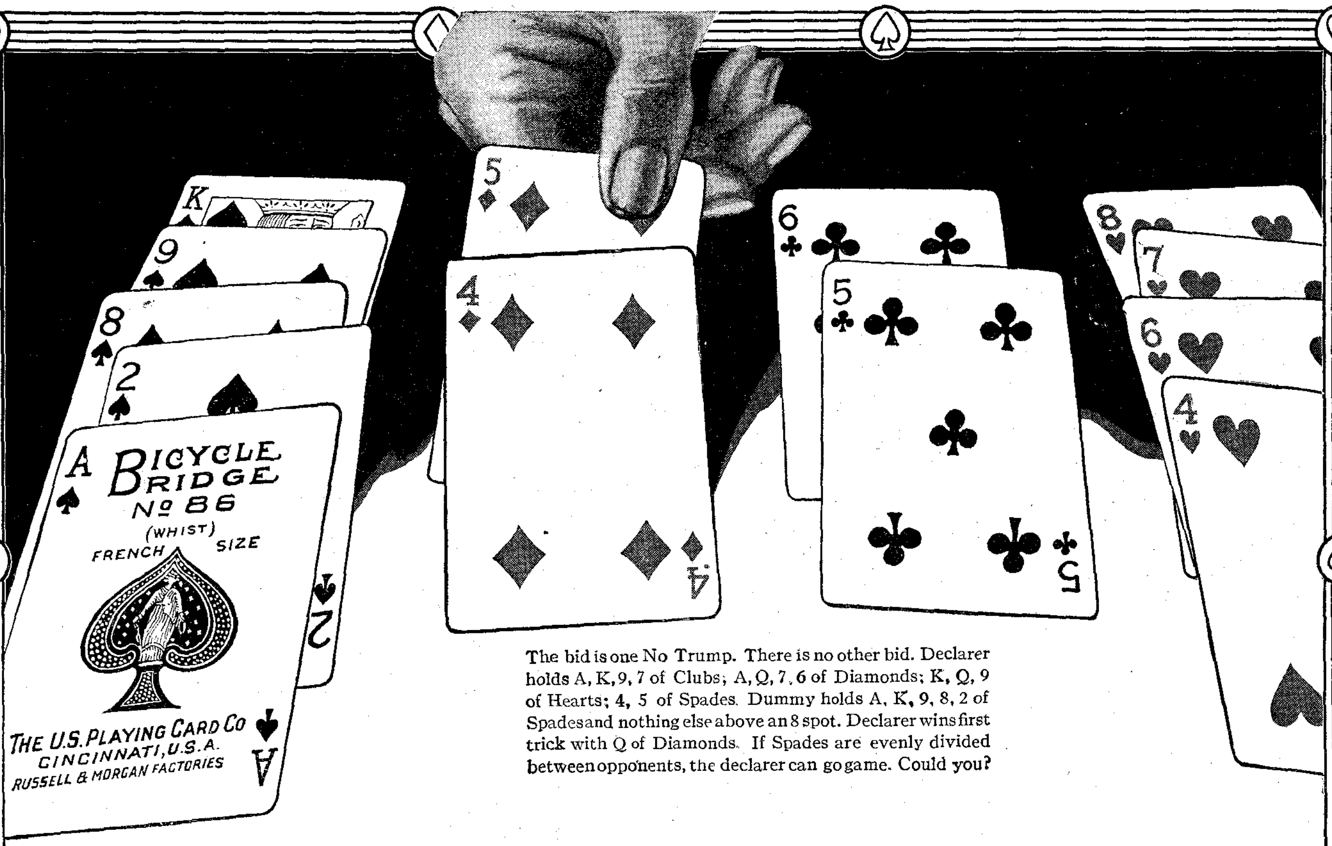
He had translated an amazing number of his plowboy visions into actualities. He had achieved what is generally regarded as a success of life. He had mastered the law without the aid of a day in a law school, and had become one of the leading attorneys in active practise in Washington, D. C. He had made a satisfactory fortune and a name—and had held on to both. He had become a factor—tho for the most part, and by his own choosing, an unseen factor—in our national affairs at the Capital. He had been the confidant of Presidents. He had the internal satisfaction of knowing that he had initiated and largely brought about sweeping reforms in our policy of national defense which were to contribute to the decisive rôle America was to play in the World War.

When he moved to Washington, D. C., in 1908, his little-known influence as an editor and publisher began. The Boston *Globe* tells the story as follows:

When Drain moved to the Capital to practise law he purchased an old weekly magazine called *Shooting and Fishing*, which was devoted to sporting and hunting subjects. Changing the name to *Arms and the Man*, he edited it himself and used it as a mouthpiece to preach those things in which he believed—military preparedness in order to preserve our integrity among nations, to be achieved by suitable teaching and training of young men.

Pacifists have long had it "in for" the editor of *Arms and the Man*. On his appointment as Legion Commander, *The Nation* took a shot at him, as follows:

"A sinister figure has bobbed up again in the new commander of the American Legion, Colonel, or Gen. James A. Drain Once Chief of Ordnance of the State of Washington, Drain arrived in Washington, in 1905, as editor of *Arms and the Man*, under a guaranty of $2,500 a year, for two years, made by the representatives of a cartridge company. *Arms and the Man* blossomed richly upon the advertising of all the large powder companies, and General Drain became a member of the National Militia Board and of the National Board for the Promotion of



The bid is one No Trump. There is no other bid. Declarer holds A, K, 9, 7 of Clubs; A, Q, 7, 6 of Diamonds; K, Q, 9 of Hearts; 4, 5 of Spades. Dummy holds A, K, 9, 8, 2 of Spades and nothing else above an 8 spot. Declarer wins first trick with Q of Diamonds. If Spades are evenly divided between opponents, the declarer can go game. Could you?

How would you play this dummy?

Get out your pack of Bicycle cards and try it. If it puzzles you, send for "Easy Lessons in Auction Bridge," 128 pages —yours for 10 cents postage.

The ablest men and women play bridge for amusement, for sociability, and for the training in concentration and analysis for which the game is noted.

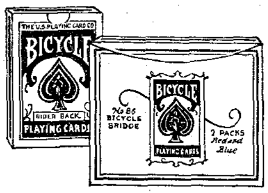
Invariably they use Bicycle Cards because the big indexes, perfect finish, and high quality help the expert player as well as the beginner to get the utmost recreation from any game. *You can't buy Bicycle superiority for less than Bicycle price.*

Send coupon for one or more of our interesting books

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD COMPANY
Cincinnati, U. S. A. Dept. B-1 Windsor, Canada

Operating Broadcasting Station WSAI. Let us know if you hear our programs. We invite comments and suggestions.

Congress Cards are the most artistic cards that can be made. Especially designed for parties, gifts, and prizes. Exquisite pictorial and decorative backs in color; gold edges; handsome telescope cases.



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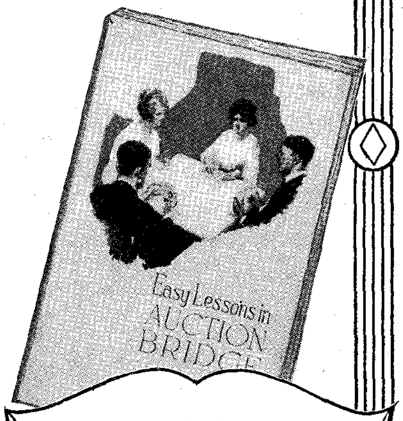

Easy Lessons in Auction Bridge covers every subject including directions for beginners, card valuations, bidding, doubling, redoubling, language of bridge, leading, discarding, scoring, etiquette, etc.

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Please send the books checked:

Easy Lessons in Auction Bridge — described above	10c
The Official Rules of Card Games — 300 games, 250 pages	20c
Fortune Telling—with regular cards	6c
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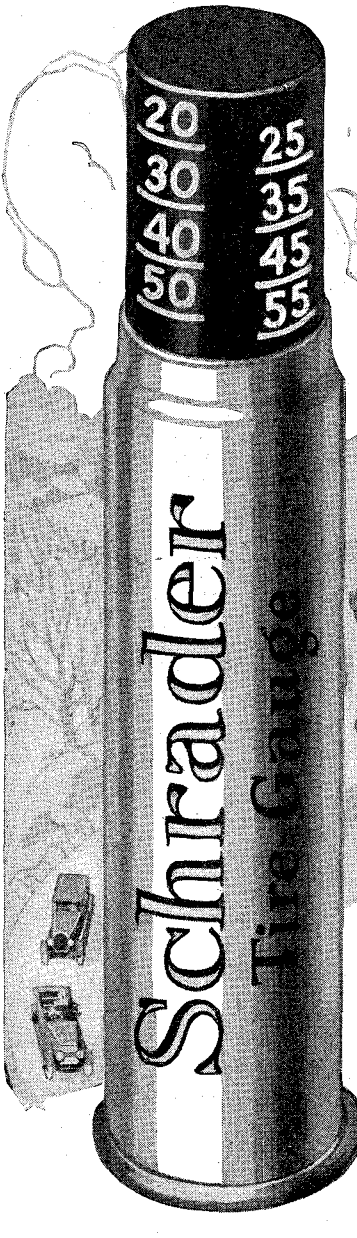

Test your own tires

Don't ask the garage man. He's busy.

Test the air in your tires regularly with your own Schrader Gauge. Then you'll get utmost tire service and riding comfort.

There's a Schrader Gauge for *your* type of wheel. Ask your dealer.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Schrader
Makers of Pneumatic Valves Since 1844
Tire Valves
Tire Gauges

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Rifle Practise, which promptly recommended the purchase of four or five million rounds of cartridge from private companies for testing in competition with one million rounds of government-made ammunition.

"... In the passage of the Dick bill, the first eventful step toward nationalizing our militia and making it an instrument of propaganda for the Federal military machine, General Drain also played a large part. He was as active a professional militarist as we have ever seen in Washington. His career is evidence that our existing militarism has been engineered by the interests which profit by armaments.

Here is the answer made to this by the former business manager of Drain's magazine, and quoted by *The Globe:*

"Naturally for a paper of that character the best and most profitable advertising clientele was the cartridge companies, firearms makers, sporting goods manufacturers, etc. They paid only for the advertising they got and got only the advertising they paid for. I know, because I ran the business end of the paper. We ran it for many years at a loss. Finally it paid expenses and salaries, but at no time was it profitable in the sense of making its owner even a bare living.

"The colonel, being a lawyer, was more or less independent of it. When he went overseas he gave it as a free gift to the National Rifle Association to be used as their official organ, with the sole proviso that it should be unsubsidized and unsupported by any agency other than those legitimately approved by the War Department and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practise.

"As to the accusation that the Colonel was responsible for the Dick Militia bill, named after the Senator who introduced it, he ought to be proud to admit that he was. For it was the most sensible step toward relieving the country of a huge standing Army by placing the burden more equally upon all citizens rather than a few highly paid experts.

"The Colonel also played a large part in the rifle tests which raised the standard of efficiency for service ammunition."

Then came the World War. Cutting back to the *American Legion Weekly,* we find that:

Mr. Drain helped to pass in 1916 the law which created the Officers' Reserve Corps. On the day the United States declared war with Germany he was commissioned a major of ordnance and two weeks later was made assistant chief of the division of small arms of the War Department. He applied for duty with combat troops, and a month later was ordered to report to the First Division, then getting ready to embark. Major-General Sibert was commanding that division.

"I asked you to send me the best ordnance officer you could find," Sibert told Major-General Crozier, chief of ordnance, "and I understand I am to get a National Guardsman, and a one-armed one at that."

"You're also getting what you asked for—the best division ordnance officer I could find," replied Crozier.

Major Drain was not in France very long before he became impressed with the possibilities of the tank. He wrote a report which resulted in the creation of the Anglo-American Tank Commission, of which Drain was made the American member. The commission evolved a plan for increasing tank production. The American major had generals, ambassadors, ministers doing his bidding. He was reprimanded for exceeding his authority—but he got his tank plan through.

It was for this service that the one-armed soldier received his decorations. After the war, says *The Globe:*

Drain was one of the organizers of the Legion. He attended the caucus in Paris, where it came into being, and has been officially connected with its work ever since. For nearly two years he was department commander of the District of Columbia Legion, and was chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Fourth District.

He has been an ardent worker for the ex-service men and especially the disabled, the broke and jobless. His office in Washington ran a regular employment agency.

In the past three years, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press,* he has given more than half his time to helping veterans of the World War. It was one of his colleagues in this work who estimated that more than 3,000 former soldiers, not counting those from the District of Columbia, had been to him for counsel or help.

Here is a little picture, from the same paper, of the man whose popularity has just made him head of the American Legion.

The new national commander, who rose from private to brigadier-general in seventeen years, sat through the talk, whipping a riding-crop around in the air with his left hand. From time to time the stump of his right arm, blown off below the elbow two years after he had served in the Spanish-American War, would come up in the air and zigzag about in a gesture, the end of the sleeve flapping. When both arms were relatively quiet he would fold the empty sleeve back and forth across the stump with his left hand.

But Jim Drain's singularly vigorous and earnest way of talking doesn't always include gestures. Often he fixes his eyes on no place in particular ahead of him, and speaks slowly, in a low voice. At such times it is his inflections, and a way he has of wrapping mobile lips around every word as he shapes it and sends it out, that emphasizes what he has to say.

He is a plain shaven. Below the lips, with their twisting, word-wrapping habit, is a well forged, broad jaw. His nostrils are spread. His eyes are gray.

The vigorous earnestness inside of him gives him the fire. He talks with his whole body, at times even starting forward jerkily from the force of the breath that propels his thoughts into the air.

The sort of thing he says may be typified by this message to his "buddies," quoted by *The Legion Weekly* as follows:

"I know what you want of me. . . . You and I know that if with true public spirit—without partizanship in politics and without intolerance in religion—we stand fast for God and country, our weight will balance the world. With the help of God and you, my comrades, I pledge my best to make this good dream come true."

Sweeping Changes in Manufacturing—

Are You Keeping Up With Them?

"A FAMOUS automobile manufacturer announces a new and different method of construction—

"An old, established machinery maker startles the trade by discarding cast iron for steel—

"Prominent building engineers reveal a better method of erecting steel work in buildings and bridges."

These—and a hundred other sweeping changes in industry—are the result of this Lincoln process—*electric arc welding.*

It is an improved and different way of doing things with iron and steel.

By means of it the manufacturing habits and traditions of fifty years are being turned upside down.

Steel is being fashioned and fabricated at half the former cost, yet the products so made are stronger, finer in appearance, better in every way than ever before.

Electric arc welding opens up entirely new possibilities for manufacturers. It permits different principles of design.

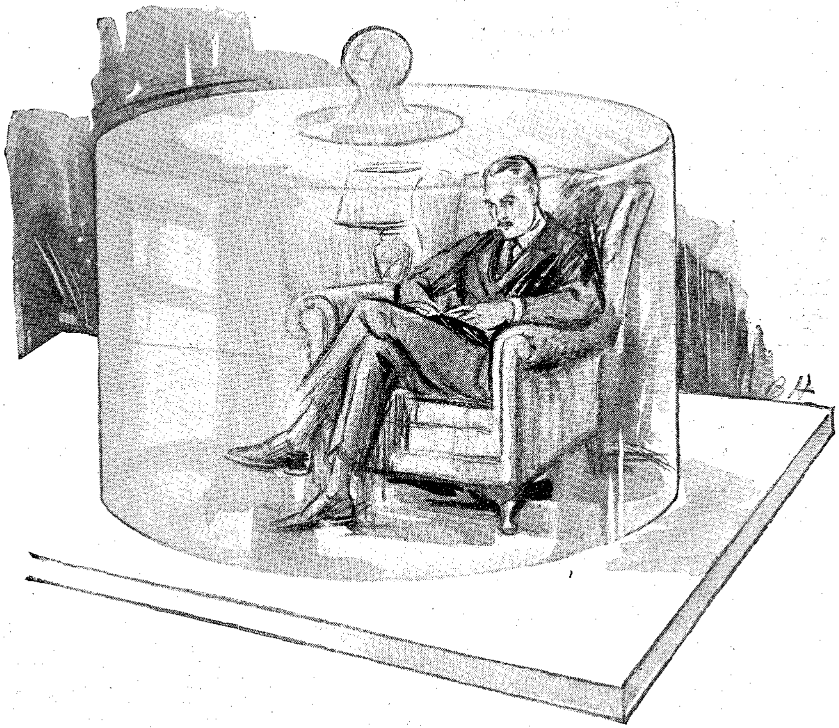
It may even turn the tide from failure to success in these days when selling is difficult and manufacturing costly.

Lincoln engineers are thoroughly trained in electric arc welding. They have applied it in thousands of plants. They will inspect your plant, go over your product, and make you a report showing whether you can use the process and just what it will do—all *without* cost or obligation.

Note—The latest achievement by this process is an electric motor in which welded steel has replaced cast iron and welding has been substituted for riveting, brazing and casting. As a result the Lincoln Motor is larger, more powerful —a radical improvement—yet costs no more than any other.

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO

OFFICES AND AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Zonite
The Modern Personal Antiseptic

Don't try to live under glass

It's impossible to avoid germs

Disease germs are everywhere. They cannot be avoided—they must be *fought.* The fighting of malignant germs has in the past been difficult, because the only real germicides known to science were poisonous substances which destroyed human tissue as well as the germs themselves. Bichloride of mercury is one such poisonous antiseptic. Others are made from phenol and cresol. And all of these, or compounds derived from them, in order to be applied to the human body, require to be greatly weakened by dilution. This likewise weakens their germicidal strength.

Arrival of the great non-poisonous antiseptic

There have been other non-poisonous antiseptics, but they are comparatively weak and ineffective. They are known as the "mild" antiseptics. But the great new antiseptic called Zonite is entirely different. Its germicidal strength is *fifty times* that of peroxide. Yet despite its absolute harmlessness to human tissues, Zonite is actually stronger than *pure* carbolic acid, which can not be used on the body at all in its pure state. Dilute carbolic to a point where it can be safely used on the human body, and Zonite is then many times as strong as the poisonous compound. Once more let it be repeated, Zonite is positively non-poisonous—safe in the hands of man, woman or child.

Keep Zonite in the home medicine chest for household emergencies—cuts, burns, insect bites, sunburn. Take no chances with blood-poisoning.

Keep Zonite in the medicine chest as a gargle, spray, mouth-wash and tooth-brush disinfectant. Take no chances with coughs, colds, influenza and other respiratory diseases.

Keep Zonite in the medicine chest and take no chances with germ life or disease of any kind.

ZONITE PRODUCTS CO., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y.
In Canada: 165 Dufferin St., Toronto

Zonite

Zonite affords real protection against gum infections, mouth odors and respiratory diseases.

Zonite should be applied to every break of the skin to guard against blood-poisoning and other infections.

Zonite has many other valuable uses. Although germicidally stronger than pure carbolic acid, it is non-caustic and absolutely non-poisonous.

In bottles
50c and $1.00
all drug stores
(In Canada slightly higher)

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Please send me free copy of the Zonite Handbook on Use of Antiseptics
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

PREMIER MACDONALD, HIS GIFT CAR, AND HIS RUSSIANS

A KIND friend presented an automobile to the comparatively impoverished Prime Minister of England, along with a block of stock in a big biscuit business to pay the car's upkeep, and thereby hung many tales of assorted sorts in the British press. For not long afterward the kind friend was knighted. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald also agreed to lend the Russian Bolshevists 30,000,000 pounds on their promise to pay 5,000,000 pounds on the debt that Russia owes England. Mr. MacDonald is facing serious troubles in the way of a general election, but in the meantime *Punch,* of London, makes merry over the incident of the car and the Russians. Mr. Ramsay greatly needed the car in his business, it appears, and he was particularly sympathetic, as a Laborite, with the Communistic Russians. Says *Punch,* referring the matter to classical times by assuming to have discovered a passage entitled, "The Consul and the Chariot," in "one of the undiscovered books of Livy":

> And it happened that the Consul, who was much beloved of the plebeians, was a poor man and had no chariot to bear him through the streets of Rome.
>
> So his friend, Achates Fidus, whom he had known from a youth and who had waxed rich through merchandise, said, "Behold, it is not seemly that a Consul of Rome should go afoot. Lo, I will make thee a gift of a gilded chariot." But the Consul answered him, "Nay, but how could I pay the charioteer?"
>
> Then said Achates Fidus, "I will bestow upon thee three million sesterces so that thou wilt be able to have both a chariot and a charioteer."
>
> So the Consul rode in state in his gilded chariot, and when the time came round for the mustering of the Knights he made Achates Fidus the Master of the Knights because he had feasted the people at ten thousand tables, and measured them corn for three months and given them shows of gladiators.
>
> And the people, knowing the Consul to be an honest and austere man, said nothing But Cato, in the Senate, whenever he ended a speech, cried aloud, "*Post hoc—propter hoc.*" And certain satirists said, "This taketh the biscuit." For to take the biscuit was then the Roman way of saying, "This is a marvel in our eyes."
>
> And certain Scythians came unto Rome to make a treaty, and they abode in Rome at the State's expense for very many days. Now the Scythians had slain many Roman citizens and seized hundreds of millions of sesterces belonging to Romans. But the Consul's heart went out toward the Scythians because certain of the plebeians who lived in the lower parts by the Tiber loved them like brothers.
>
> So the Consul made a treaty with the Scythians, saying, "Lo, ye are indebted to us for a hundred million sesterces which ye will not pay."
>
> And the Scythians with one accord, speaking all together, shouted "Yea."

"Therefore," said the Consul, "these are the terms that Rome will lay upon ye. Thirty millions of sesterces shall be lent unto ye, out of which ye shall pay five millions toward the debt ye owe."

And when the Scythians understood they shouted "Yea" loudly and laughed for joy.

So the Consul decreed a triumph for a victory and spake to the people, saying, "Behold I have made a peace such as was never made before, and the Scythians will pay us a tribute of five million sesterces if we lend them thirty millions more."

But the common people were sad and said one to another, "By what manner of arithmetic reckoneth he?" And Cato raged daily in the Senate, crying, "*Damnanda est Scythia.*"

WHY GENERAL WOOD DIDN'T GO TO FRANCE

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD was not sent to France because General Pershing did not want him, William C. Redfield, who was Secretary of Commerce in President Wilson's Cabinet, states in a letter to Hamilton Holt, which is published in the October *International Book Review*.

"The reason, as I recall it," Mr. Redfield writes, "why Leonard Wood was not sent to France was because General Pershing decided not to have him come. I remember very well the time President Wilson spoke of the matter in the Cabinet, and I am glad to repeat here what I have elsewhere written, that the highest words of praise I have ever heard spoken of Leonard Wood were spoken by Woodrow Wilson.

"He said in substance that in an independent command General Wood was a loyal, devoted, accomplished soldier," and he wished he had a separate command in which he could place him, but that when in a subordinate position he was difficult if not impossible to work with.

"He would object to orders given to him, would complain about them to members of Congress or Senators, and would be a very thorn in the flesh to his superiors. I do not quote President Wilson's exact words, but the substance as above is clear in my mind."

Good Idea.—A little girl seeing a one-armed man on the street said to her mother: "Mamma, will his arm ever grow again?"

"No, darling," replied her mother.

The child thought for a moment and then said: "Well, mamma, if the Lord made us, I think He ought to keep us in repair, don't you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

No Place for Humor.—"Lost your job as a caddy?" asked one boy.

"Yep," replied the other. "I could do the work, all right, but I couldn't learn not to laugh."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Would a Movie Fan Do?—Woman went into a radio store and said: "I want to buy one of them radio fans I read so much about. My room is awfully stuffy."—*New York American.*

Men and women everywhere are using Pebeco to overcome the dangerous condition of dry mouth. Pebeco keeps your teeth not only white—but safe.

Nickolas Murray

THOUSANDS *revitalizing* their Mouths

By gently aiding the mouth glands you can now keep your teeth safe

YOUR mouth glands are either *protecting your teeth or actually injuring them.* It is their failure to act which leaves the mouth dry and causes tooth decay.

Everyone must fight dry mouth—brushing not enough

Everyone today eats soft, cooked food that requires little chewing. From sheer lack of exercise the mouth glands dry up. And without their alkaline fluids the acids that cause tooth decay collect.

Brushing only removes these acids *while you brush.* You cannot brush your teeth all day long. But you can restore the normal flow of the protective fluids.

This tooth paste makes the glands flow normally

When Pebeco enters your mouth it acts immediately on these important salivary glands. They start to flow more freely. By the end of ten days, good healthy streams of saliva pour through your mouth—*all the time.*

These alkaline fluids counteract the mouth acids as fast as they form. They keep your mouth healthy and your teeth clean and safe.

Send today for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Lehn & Fink, Inc. At all druggists. Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont.

Free Offer!

Send coupon for generous free tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Dept. G-18
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.
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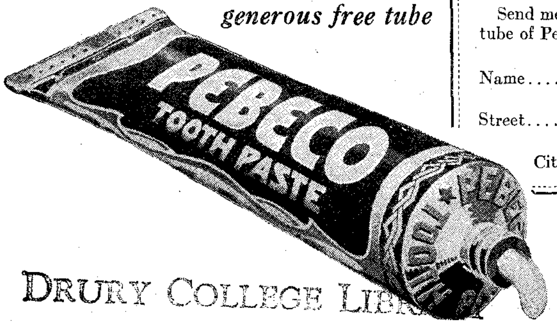

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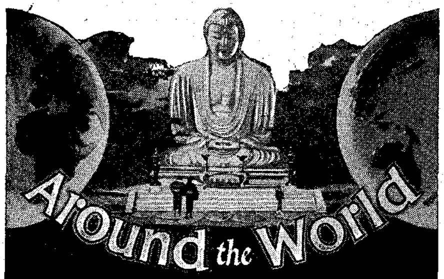
THE CRUISES SUPREME
1925



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130 days of relaxation, education and enjoyment—30,000 miles of wondrous travel, of new experiences, and fresh contacts with life.

Itinerary includes: Madeira, Gibraltar, French Riviera, Naples, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Straits Settlements, China (South, and North with Peking), Japan in Cherry Blossom Time and the American outposts of Manila, Honolulu and Panama.

Cunard cuisine and service—cruise management such as only our organization's unrivaled experience and resources can provide.

To the
MEDITERRANEAN
on the great White Star Liner
"HOMERIC"

67 peerless days—a distinctive itinerary—interesting, inspiring and pleasurable shore excursions.

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MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION

DEATH AND DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE DAYTON AIR MEET

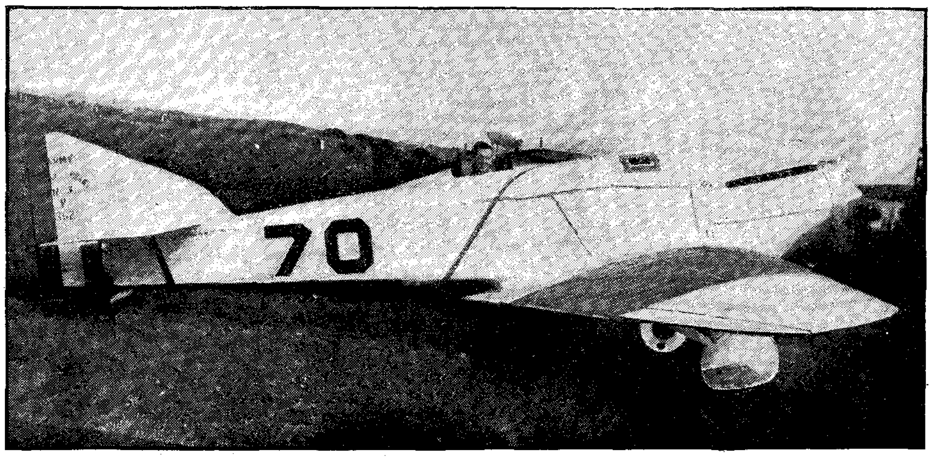
ONE pilot killed by the collapse of his racing plane, the failure of the flyers to equal last year's speed records, and a general dearth of good new models in airplanes: these are three counts that inspire many aeronautical observers and experts to regret that the recent three-day air-meet at Dayton did not come up to expectations. The meet included the world's chief speed event, the race for the Pulitzer Trophy. The race was run with old ships. There were no competitors from abroad to force the building of new and better planes, and the former lively competition between Army and Navy flyers had been largely done away with by giving the Army the right to defend the Pulitzer Trophy while the Navy looked after the defense of the Schneider Cup, the premier seaplane trophy, brought to this country through the American victory at Cowes, England, a year ago last September. The use of old ships, some observers believe, was responsible for the tragic death of Capt. B. E. Skeel, as he dived to begin the Pulitzer course in his 1922 Army Curtiss racer. Only a few days before, driving a similar plane, similarly rebuilt by Army experts with a heavier engine and a wooden propeller instead of the original Curtiss equipment, Lieutenant Pearson had fallen to death, following the collapse of his plane. At the start of the Pulitzer Trophy contest, to quote from *Aviation's* story of the race and accident:

P. & A. photograph

THE PLANE THAT "EXPLODED" AND KILLED ITS DRIVER

Capt. Burt E. Skeel went to his death when his racing machine failed high in the air at the beginning of the Pulitzer Trophy Race. The plane was two years old, had had its original motor replaced by a heavier one, and its metal propeller changed for a wooden blade.

> Four ships were in line, namely, the two Curtiss *R-6* racers, which finished first and second in the 1922 Pulitzer Race at Detroit; the Verville-Sperry racer, which was in last year's race; and a new Curtiss PW8A pursuit plane.
>
> The four ships took off from Wilbur Wright Field in the order named and flew toward the starting-line, where they turned and climbed several hundred feet to dive into the course. The first Curtiss racer, piloted by Capt. Burt E. Skeel of Selfridge Field, was just nearing the line in a fairly steep



P. & A. photograph

THE MAN AND MACHINE THAT WON

Lieut. Harry H. Mills was awarded the Pulitzer Trophy for his flight in this Verville-Sperry monoplane. His speed, 216 miles an hour, was far below last year's record of 243 miles.

The Pacific Northwest

DRURY COLLEGE LIBR
Springfield, Missouri

The luckiest children in America

with a larger chance in life

Mothers and fathers of America—we ask a few minutes of your time.

We have often told you about the Pacific Northwest and the opportunities it holds for men and women.

Now we wish to speak of the children—your children. And of what this great American Wonderland offers them today and in the future.

A right beginning

Their health—nothing is closer to your heart than that, and the advantage of beginning life with a strong, healthy body—that is one of the priceless gifts the Pacific Northwest will bestow upon them.

Your baby, born here, starts life with a larger chance of surviving to healthy manhood or womanhood. The mortality tables prove that.

Your children, growing up here, have everything in their favor. The delightful climate (the mortality tables also prove) is the most healthful in the country. The year round it keeps the youngsters out in the clean air and sunshine—active, happy, bright-eyed and ruddy-cheeked.

And, later on, the greatest outdoors in the world—the mountains, forests, plains, the ocean, lakes and streams—contributes to the building of the fine, clean youth that is one of this region's proudest boasts and most priceless assets.

And, in addition, this:

But the Pacific Northwest offers your children more than the advantage of a strong, healthy body.

Here, too, are schools that rank among the very finest in the United States. The great universities and colleges are one of the outstanding achievements of the region.

Beautiful churches—some of the largest in the world—religious organizations, recreational centers, libraries, theatres, music, art and social clubs have established life in the Pacific Northwest upon a plane as high and fine as in the older centers of culture.

A wholesome community life is found everywhere. The cities have no slums. The country is brought into close contact with the towns by a system of splendid highways. Whether in one of the clean, modern cities or on a farm, your children will be deprived of none of the advantages that are essential to a complete, well rounded physical, moral and mental development.

And a larger chance

When they have reached manhood or womanhood, moreover, they will not find it necessary to leave home, to emigrate to more favored regions in search of opportunity.

For the Pacific Northwest itself is America's land of opportunity today. Here a swift and steady development, backed by tremendous natural resources, assures a larger chance to get ahead. Hard work is necessary, as it is anywhere. But for the man who means business the future is wide open, the possibilities limitless.

Do you want to learn more about this American Wonderland, the Pacific Northwest, and what it holds for your children and yourself? The free booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now," will give you detailed and authentic information. Send for it now. Just fill in the coupon. And for any special information write the Development Bureau.

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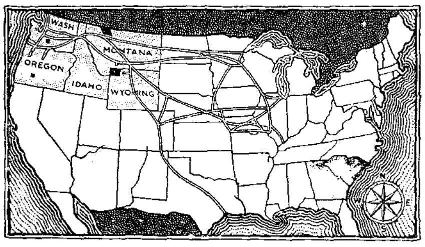

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Burlington Railroad Building,
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Please send me a copy of the free booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now."

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Address...

Miami

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINTER RESORT

In the Tropical Zone of Florida.

November Opens the Miami Season

Fast de luxe train Service Starting November 15th

ENTERTAINMENT AND OUTDOOR SPORTS PROGRAM PAR EXCELLENCE

The Climate Supreme
The Tourist's Delight
The Motorist's Mecca
The Fisherman's Paradise
The Golfer's Wonderland
The Polo Player's Pride
The Surf Bather's Joy
The Aviator's Dreamland
The Yachtsman's Rendezvous
The Tennis Player's Happiness
The Horseracing Utopia
The Hi-Li Player's Haven
The Realization of Your Anticipations
Truly the Outdoor City

THE setting is along the shores of the Beautiful, Crystal Clear Atlantic Ocean and Biscayne Bay, among the Coconuts, Royal Palms, Orange and Grapefruit Groves.

Plenty of ocean, with everybody bathing in it—six hundred kinds of fish—butterfly yachts and swift motor craft dancing on it.

Eight golf courses, in tropical environment, supply as many different opportunities to diversify your game. Your tennis attainments will not lack for need of courts—they're everywhere. Polo fields. Aviation (express cruisers of the air). Motoring without jar, rattle or dust, through multi-hued tropical scenery.

ARTHUR PRYOR'S FAMOUS BAND

twice daily in Royal Palm Park

(Eighteen weeks starting December 7th)

Horseracing will be inaugurated at Miami this season on the new Million Dollar Track.

Miami is also a city of homes where the retired business man finds harmonious surroundings and congenial companionship. Thousands have selected Miami for their residence after inspecting the rest of the world.

25-million dollars in new buildings during 1924. 115 Hotels—350 Apartment Houses—5,000 Furnished Residences for your selection.

Passenger transportation facilities greatly increased—Florida East Coast Railway System being double tracked; Clyde Line Steamers from New York direct to Miami by December; through trains from Chicago; through sleepers from all large Eastern and Western cities; Baltimore-Carolina Passenger Steamship service from Baltimore.

Write for free handsome Booklet with full information

MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

WHERE **IT'S JUNE** TIME
"You'll be delighted with the clime"

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

dive, when suddenly it seemed to disintegrate and dive into the ground in a vertical nose dive.

The thing happened so quickly that even experienced observers, who had high-power glasses trained on Skeel's racer, were unable to analyze what actually occurred. Bits of wreckage were seen floating down after the ship, but those best able to judge by reason of their experience were agreed that no single part of the racer appeared to have given way first. Lieut. W. H. Brookley, who was flying the other Curtiss racer right behind Skeel, noticed a flash on the latter's ship just before it fell in the fateful dive.

The wreckage of the plane was found deeply embedded in ten feet of muck beside a creek which parallels the government road to Dayton. The unfortunate pilot's body, which was badly mutilated, was found only after the muck-hole had been drained, which required hours of work.

In the meantime bits of the wreckage, including a large number of engine parts, were found within a radius of 300 feet from where the plane had struck. They included several cylinders, parts of the valve gear, an oil-strainer, etc. The greater portion of the engine, with one full bank of cylinders still on the crankcase and the badly wrecked propeller, were the first things dug out. It was noticed that while the blades of the propeller were broken off, some of the laminations had parted clean-cut. The crankshaft was broken in two. Only small parts of the fuselage were found at first, but one of the wings was discovered nearly intact. It was only after the hole had been entirely drained that Skeel's body was located, together with portions of the fuselage and part of one wing.

From a careful examination of the wreckage, and eyewitnesses' accounts of Skeel's sudden dive, the most plausible theory of the accident is that the propeller broke in the air and literally tore the engine to pieces. This would explain the flash that Lieutenant Brookley saw in the air, and also the fact that parts of the engine were found in a 300-foot radius. Such an explosion naturally would have also torn the engine from its bed and generally have wrecked the center section fin, which secures the top wing to the fuselage. As a result the top wind would have opened up in the middle, which would explain the numerous accounts that "everything seemed to go at once." Besides, as part of the lower wing was found deeply embedded, together with a portion of the fuselage, they must have struck together. This only reinforces the theory that the plane was wrecked by an explosion and not by a wing flying off, as some hasty reporters stated.

This terrible accident quite naturally put a damper on the Pulitzer race. Captain Skeel was very popular in the Air Service as well as in the aircraft industry, and his tragic death caused general sorrow and sympathy for his widow and two small children.

Captain Skeel entered the Air Service August 9, 1920. He received his primary training at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida, and his advanced training with the First Pursuit Group, with which organization he has been since August 29, 1921.

Before being transferred to the Air Service, Skeel was an officer in the

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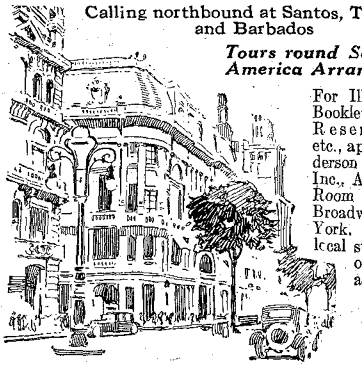

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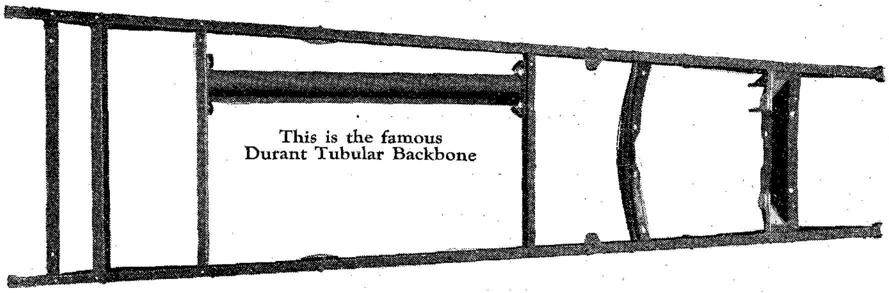

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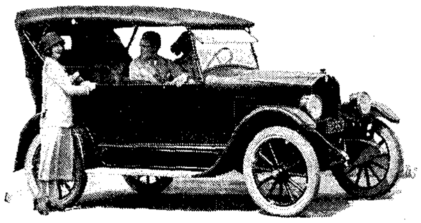

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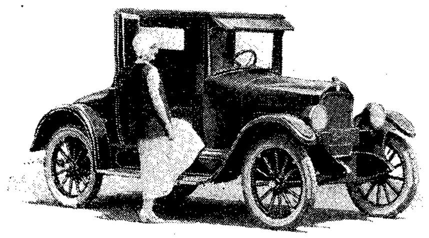

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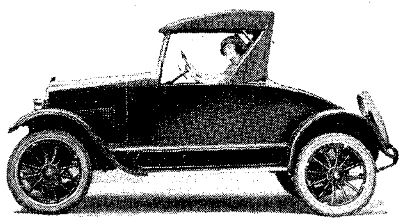

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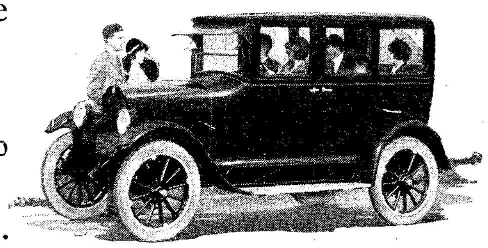

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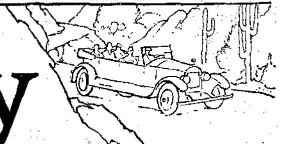

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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

Infantry. He was overseas from February to June, 1919, with the headquarters troop of the Fourteenth Division. From July to October of the same year he was stationed in the office of the general sales agent at Paris, and from November, 1919, to April, 1920, he was American delegate to the interallied waterways commission at Cologne and Duisburg, Germany.

He was transferred back to the United States in December, 1920, and to the Air Service in August of the succeeding year.

Immediately before the start of the race, Captain Skeel was amusing the spectators by an exhibition of daring stunts.

As he prepared to start on the fatal flight, he remarked to his mechanic that he was "going to win this race or else—"

After Skeel's accident the race for the Pulitzer Trophy was watched by thousands of anxious eyes. Some of the spectators knew that the two remaining racers—the PW8A is a straight pursuit ship—were three years old, that they had been flown a good deal and that they were really built for *one race*—not for indefinite racing.

Therefore, a general sigh of relief went up when the last Pulitzer entry had safely landed. This took longer than the actual race, for Lieutenant Brookley, undaunted by the death of his comrade and friend, put his Curtiss racer through a great deal of stunting before he consented to come down. It was a fine exhibition of the indomitable Air Service spirit, but it made more than one racing official and pilot nervous.

The Pulitzer Trophy and $5,000 in Liberty Bonds were won by Lieut. H. H. Mills, who flew his Verville-Sperry (522 hp. Curtiss D12A) cantilever monoplane to victory at an average speed of 215.70 miles per hour. This average was about twenty-eight miles per hour slower than that of last year's contest.

The flight of the Verville-Sperry racer was extremely interesting to watch. It was more than that. It is not every day that one sees a plane consisting of nothing but a single wing, a body and tail surfaces cleave the air. For that is all the Verville-Sperry was in flight once Lieutenant Mills, its pilot, had raised the retractable landing gear until the wheels disappeared in the apertures provided in the wings for that purpose. The writer witnessed this maneuver with the same mingled feelings as when the Verville-Sperry and the Bee-Line racers did it in the Pulitzer race held at Detroit. There is something strangely uncomfortable in watching a plane fold up its landing gear in flight as one would fold up a card table. Fourteen years of aviation practise really should make one blasé with regard to all possible flight maneuvers, but this picture of the wheels fading out of sight and the machine sliding through the air on its fuselage—if such a gross technical misrepresentation be allowed—haunts you for days. It's like a vision of the dim, and perhaps not so dim, future.

Alfred Verville, civilian engineer of McCook Field, who is responsible for the design of this interesting racer, is to be congratulated on his well-deserved success. In last year's Pulitzer race the ship did not have a chance to show what it was capable of performing. An unbalanced propeller set up such vibrations in the fuselage that the tail surfaces became practically inoper-

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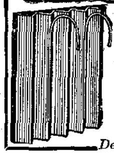

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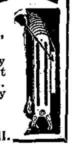

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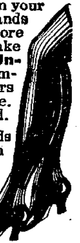

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ative and the pilot had to land hurriedly right after crossing the starting-line.

The trouble was remedied shortly afterwards, the propeller being carefully rebalanced. Test flights as well as Lieutenant Mills's race fully bore out the expectations of Mr. Verville that the ship would prove very fast as well as maneuverable. In fact, fitted with a metal propeller this racer attained a speed in excess of 225 miles per hour over a kilometer course. This propeller was not used in the race, however, owing to the Air Service ruling that all the four Pulitzer racers would be fitted with identical service propellers.

Lieutenant Brookley on the Curtiss *R-6* was a close runner up to Mills, and finished second, averaging 214.75 miles per hour, which was about ten miles faster than the time made by Lieut. R. L. Maughan on the same ship in the 1922 Pulitzer race. Brookley won $2,500 in Liberty Bonds.

Lieut. Rex K. Stoner of Langley Field was third on the Curtiss PW8A (460 hp. Curtiss *D-12*), his average speed for the race being 167.95 miles per hour. He won $1,500.

As for the general significance of the meet, and in explanation of a certain amount of disappointment which the showing caused, *Aviation* says editorially:

> This is a time when the plainest of language is necessary if air power is to take its proper place in our scheme of National Defense. The unanimous opinion of every engineer, constructor and pilot that voiced any opinion of the races at Dayton was that the year's progress by the Army Air Service in the development of aircraft had been *nil.*
>
> The public have begun to regard the National Air Races as the accepted method of becoming acquainted with the progress of aviation during the previous year. It is here that the Army gathers its service types and exhibits its new developments. This year's meet at the home of Army airplane development gave convincing and irrefutable proof that on the whole the Army had fallen down in the development and production of service types of planes.
>
> Broadly speaking there are four large classifications of Army planes—training planes, observation planes, bombing planes, and pursuit planes.
>
> Of training planes there were none at Dayton. True, the Army has some, but they are almost exclusively ex-war planes somewhat revamped, and quite rightly the Army does not wish to show them. Fifty training planes have been ordered from a manufacturer, who has no factory, and they will not be ready till next year.
>
> The observation plane race was won by a DH4B, an excellent plane, but designed by the British and put into production before the end of the war. The Army has a few samples of more modern observation planes, but none sufficiently superior to put into production.
>
> The bombing race was won by a plane which was actually built six years ago, a wonderful example of long life, but not of progress.
>
> In the pursuit group alone there was real progress. The Curtiss pursuit not only showed high speed but extreme maneuverability.
>
> After studying the Army exhibition at the Dayton meet the thoughtful public must realize that the Army Air Service has been ineffectual in designing new types and in putting these types into production.
>
> The Army blames Congress and the lack of appropriations, but with millions still

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

unexpended out of the Air Service appropriations one feels very doubtful as to whether this is the real cause. When a civilian concern fails to produce results either the personnel is changed and new people secured or the concern is reorganized. There is a growing number of people who believe that a single air force is the only possible solution. Certainly a continuing policy of aircraft development is necessary and has hitherto been lacking. The matter should be thoroughly gone into by a Congressional committee and steps taken to remedy a situation which is threatening our national security.

WHEN TOO MUCH ECONOMY IS EXTRAVAGANT

ECONOMY in the operation and general ownership of a car can be overdone like everything else; and furthermore, on the authority of a motor expert who writes syndicated articles for a series of newspapers, it is being overdone. William Ullman is the writer, and he forcefully announces, through his columns in the Washington *Star*, that, "in the effort to get too many miles to a gallon of gas, too many miles of service from tires, and too many miles of service per dollar invested in repairs, greasing and adjustments, car owners are paying the piper to the tune of millions of dollars annually." Mr. Ullman specifies and argues further:

> Many a motorist is forced to buy an inferior tire because he can't get any other when some old shoe that he has tried to rejuvenate blows out while he is far from home. Many a man pays a double repair bill for work that could have been done at far less expense and trouble months before.
>
> One of the most striking instances of the folly of straining for economy is in postponing valve grinding work. It is not unusual for a motorist to run ten thousand miles without taking off the head of the engine, and there are cases where twenty-five thousand miles still finds a motor delivering the goods, but it is rare to find an owner who appreciates the fact that it is not a matter of extravagance to have valves ground regularly, but of avoiding false economy.
>
> When valves are allowed to go for long periods of time without attention their seats become badly pitted and burned. It is easy enough to reface the valves or substitute new ones, but ordinary grinding will not suffice to bring back seats that are so badly damaged. It is necessary to ream out the seats with great care and then grind in the usual way. This doubles the time required for the work and lowers the valves to a point where they do not lift quite as high as before. This means a shade less power, which may be very noticeable in a motor that is growing feeble through neglect.
>
> Few car-owners figure how much it is costing them in wasted gas to drive around with an engine that needs attention. If a car ordinarily does twelve miles to the gallon of gas retailing at 20 cents, and does ten miles to the gallon when it needs valves ground and carbon cleaned out, the owner

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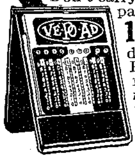

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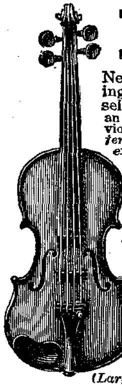

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pays $20 in extra gas to postpone the job for 5,000 miles.

It is true that loose tappets—that is, tappets with too much clearance—are a source of power loss and, therefore, of fuel wastage. It is slight but usually sufficient to interest the man who wants to have his engine running as efficiently as possible.

After grinding in valves it is customary to leave more than the usual amount of clearance in order to allow the valves to pound down and seat better, and if the owner happens to be bitten by the economy bug he may be tempted to go to some mechanic who does not know the circumstances and ask him to make a close adjustment. The result is that the valve stems expand too much and hold open the valves so that they burn and require having the job done over again.

There is no economy in carrying economy to extremes. When you have your eye always on the gas-tank you are in danger of losing all you save on fuel, and more besides. It is a misfortune that gas mileage should be confused with economy in the operation of the car itself, and the sooner car-owners look to economy of the more important feature of car ownership, the better off they will be.

In an effort to save a lot of gas by coasting, for instance, says the writer, one owner used his clutch excessively until one day it failed him entirely and steered him straight to a repair shop where he dropt more money than he had ever saved on fuel. He had wasted a lot of brake-lining as well, but he was not to know this until he had to have the brake relined after half the usual mileage. Also:

Much false economy is practised with tires. A motorist is certainly justified in trying to get the best possible mileage from his tires, but there is a lot in knowing how to be economical. The matter of transferring the older and weaker tires to the front wheels prolongs the life of the average tire but it is not a safe feature if the motorist is accustomed to fast driving. Old tires will give remarkably good mileage when the car is just driven around the city, but they are no economy for a long trip.

Whether to economize by using old tires for spares depends upon your particular way of driving. If you are never in a hurry to get anywhere an old tire will always take you to your destination because you will drive at a moderate speed. On the other hand, if you are inclined to try to make up for lost time after being delayed for a puncture the chances are that the old spare will never see you through. An old tire will not stand speed.

Despite many experiences to suggest the contrary a blowout patch can be used with success. Here again the matter of economy has something to do with liberality in the investment process. There are old blowout patches and new, good tire-menders and bad, shoes that will be strengthened by a patch and those that won't. Sometimes you've got to spend a little more to get real results.

No wise motorist ever allows the matter of oil or grease economy to occupy his serious thought for he knows that while lubrication is one of the least expenses in motoring it is the most vital factor in service and dividends. However, lubrication economy is not always a matter of stinting the car. It is often the result of failing to make an investment in good oil and of

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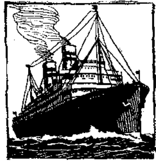

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

taking the trouble to find out what grades of lubricant are most appropriate for the car. The only economy in lubricating a car is to give it the right kind of oil or grease at the right time, in the right place and in the right quantities.

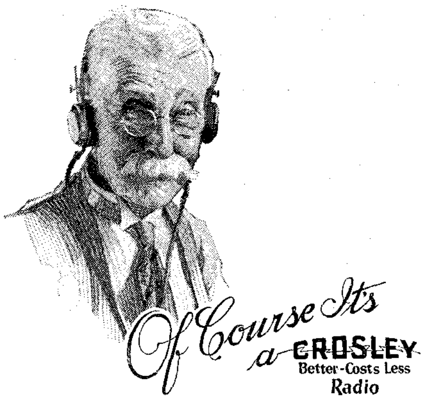
Whenever a motorist feels that he has had wonderful service from some particular part of the car, and that it has been unusually economical, that is the time when he should drive into a repair shop and have the particular unit looked over. The chances are that a few dollars invested at this point will forestall a big repair bill that is just beyond the horizon.

More fines are paid for exceeding the economy limit than are collected by all the police courts in the country. So why be caught?

WHAT IS YOUR OLD CAR WORTH?

DEPRECIATION, thief of good dollars, appears to be astonishingly active in the automobile business, and even more active than usual during the first year. "I can't understand why my car depreciated so much in just one year," complains the owner who feels that he has to have a new car every twelve months. Drivers, naturally enough, can not understand why 40 or 50 per cent. depreciation should be levied against the car that has been operated for only 5,000 or 6,000 miles. So they run the car for another year, perhaps for two, or even three. And they are right. For, asserts H. A. Tarantous in *Motor Life* (Chicago):

> From a strictly business point of view it is wrong to sell a car that has been operated for just one year and shows average yearly mileage. Where the mileage is very abnormal, say 20,000 or more for the first year, it may be the wise thing to sell, but as a general rule a first-year sale means a big loss to the consumer. After the second, third or fourth year the car has passed its critical mileage and it pays to sell. The critical mileage is that point at which repairs are so common, and fuel and oil consumption so great, that the cost per mile is far beyond the car's standard.
>
> The whole subject of when to sell revolves around depreciation, and that is a subject that is as interesting as it is confusing.
>
> It has been fairly definitely established that the average car has a life somewhat over six years, and on this basis the depreciation of motor-cars is figured. Since the figure given is average, it does not hold strictly for any specific case which might be pointed out. Thus, Fords generally show a much lower maximum life than cars in the Pierce-Arrow and Rolls-Royce class. For practical purposes in the appraisal of used cars the six-year average is used and departed from only in cases where the known life is considerably greater. There are numerous factors that enter into depreciation besides mere age, and some or all of these factors must be considered in estimating the true value of the car.
>
> How many times have you heard an owner say: "I trade my car in every year; I don't want to be bothered with repairs." Many owners of this class never hesitate



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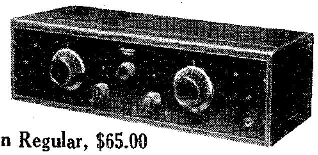

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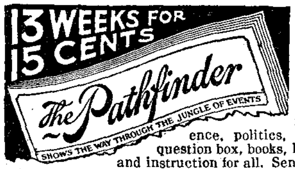

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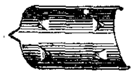

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to think how very costly that one year's operation might be. I have figured out that in very many cases the cost per mile to such owners runs as high as 30 cents, which is out of all proportion to what might be had if the car were operated for a longer period.

The serious error that is made is in considering a car's life in terms of years instead of miles. I realize that the mileage basis would not be very practical, but as a matter of true value, the miles traveled, and not the age, should be the unit. A brand-new car made in 1924 and left in storage for six years certainly would not depreciate 100 per cent. A new car operated 5,000 miles during its first year should not actually depreciate as much as a similar make and model that has run 10,000 miles in the year, both cars receiving equal care. The average values consider these two cars as having almost the same value at the end of the first year.

In the examination of some 50,000 records of owners I have struck an average yearly mileage of 6,500 which would indicate that cars are being used more now than they were some years ago. On this basis the total mileage life of an average car is somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000. For the cheaper cars this may be lower, for the higher-priced it undoubtedly is very much greater.

When an owner purchases a car he pays list price, plus tax, plus freight and handling charges. Therefore, points out the writer:

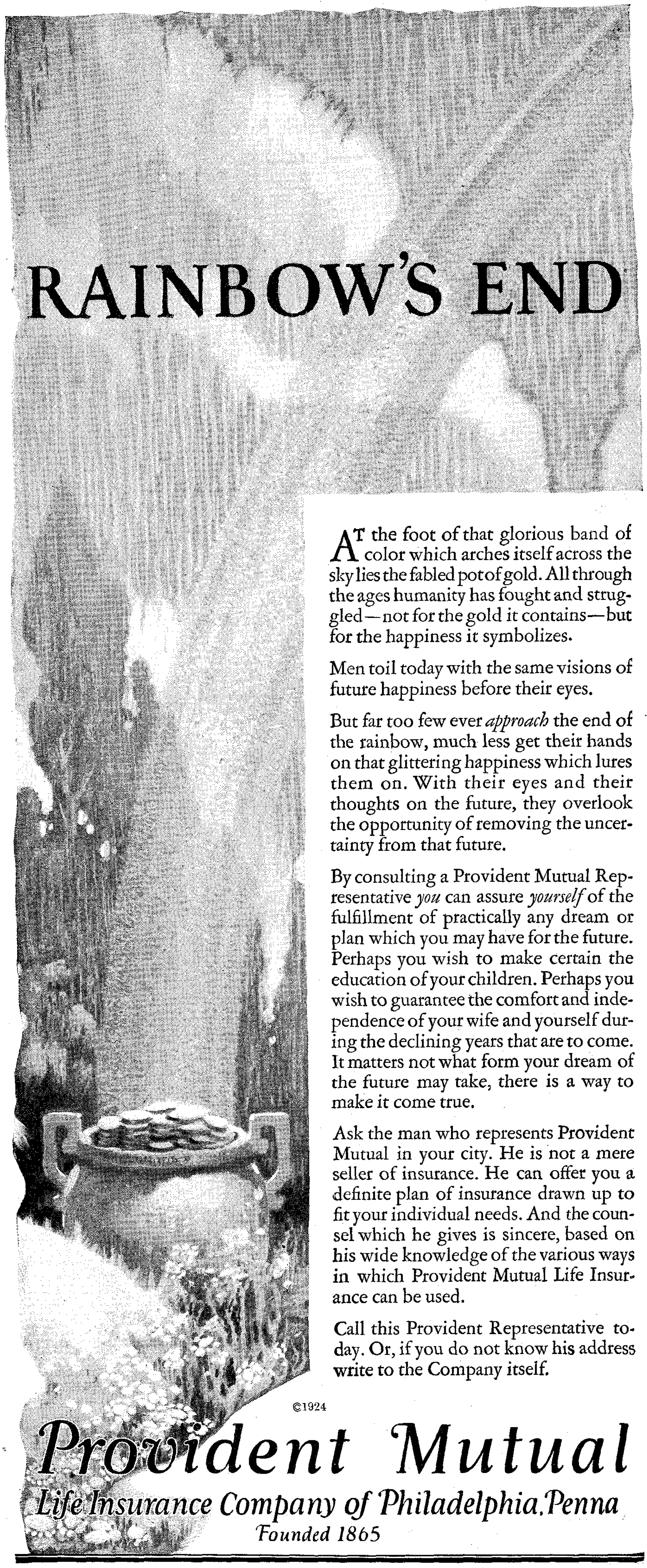
When the depreciation is figured, it is based on the list price, so at once the owner must strike off as loss the amount he paid for tax and freight. Accessories and equipment are given little consideration, but the condition of the car has much to do with its value. Thus depreciation would consider only the actual condition of the car, but for commercial purposes there are other factors which must be taken into account.

The automobile dealers throughout the country base their depreciation values on reports which they receive from various trade bodies. In looking over these reports it is not the easiest thing to strike figures that show the yearly depreciation on cars for any section of the country, but for practical purposes the figures run something as follows:

Year	*Depreciation*
First year	40 per cent.
Second year	15 per cent.
Fourth year	10 per cent.
Fifth year	10 per cent.
Sixth year	5 per cent.

These are percentages of original list price. As a practical example: A car listing at $1,000 would at the end of the first year be worth about $600; at the end of the second an additional 20 per cent. or $200 is deducted, making its value then $400. At the end of the third year when its depreciation has reached 75 per cent. of list it would have a trade value of $250. And so on to the sixth year at the end of which it has theoretically only junk value. The figures given will vary between fairly wide limits, due to many factors. The first year's depreciation on some cars will run as high as 60 per cent.; others as low as 25 per cent.

As a typical example let us take a $1,000 car that has cost the owner $1,200 delivered, with all accessories. If that car is operated for one year or, roughly, 6,500 miles and sold for $600, it has cost the owner $600, plus maintenance (gasoline, oil, garage, etc.). If sold at the end of the



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At the foot of that glorious band of color which arches itself across the sky lies the fabled pot of gold. All through the ages humanity has fought and struggled—not for the gold it contains—but for the happiness it symbolizes.

Men toil today with the same visions of future happiness before their eyes.

But far too few ever *approach* the end of the rainbow, much less get their hands on that glittering happiness which lures them on. With their eyes and their thoughts on the future, they overlook the opportunity of removing the uncertainty from that future.

By consulting a Provident Mutual Representative *you* can assure *yourself* of the fulfillment of practically any dream or plan which you may have for the future. Perhaps you wish to make certain the education of your children. Perhaps you wish to guarantee the comfort and independence of your wife and yourself during the declining years that are to come. It matters not what form your dream of the future may take, there is a way to make it come true.

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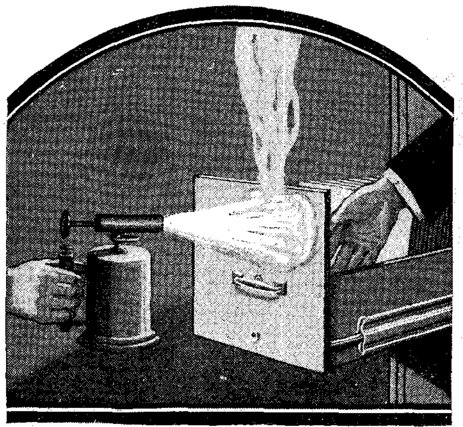

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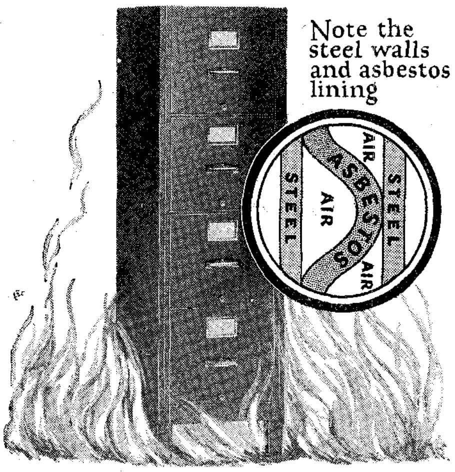
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

second year (13,000 miles) it has cost the owner $800, plus maintenance, and even allowing $100 for repairs, the cost of the 13,000 miles would be $900 exclusive of gasoline, oil and tires. A mere glance at these figures shows the economy of selling at the end of the second year over the first. As mentioned previously, it is quite possible for economy to be effected by selling early in a car's life if the mileage is high. A doctor, for example, may run 20,000 miles within a year, and he may be justified in trading for a new car. As the quality of the car goes up its depreciation for a given period goes down, because its maximum mileage life is so much higher than that of the medium or low-priced car. A Rolls-Royce or Packard, a Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile or Lincoln, may not require any appreciable amount of repair work for 75,000 miles. The maximum life of cars in this class is an indeterminate figure, somewhere up in the hundred thousands. I have known some to show 500,000 miles.

The reason that the first year's depreciation on a car is so great, we are told, is found in the fact that the dealer can purchase a new car of the same model, or even an improved one, for at least 25 per cent. off the list price. That is his trade discount. In some cases, we are assured, He may receive as high as 33⅓ per cent. If a dealer can buy new cars from his factory for 25 per cent. off the list price he certainly must deduct considerably more from the list price of a car offered in trade. He must recondition that car, which usually means 10 per cent. of its value. He must add overhead and pay a salesman a commission for selling it to a new buyer. Considering these things, even 40 per cent. depreciation for the first year seems too low if the dealer is to break even on the used car. In altogether too many cases the dealer loses money on the used car because he allows too much for it. His psychology is all wrong when he believes that his profit on the new car will make up for the loss on the used car. It generally doesn't.

The owner who sells in the first year and accepts the 40 per cent. or more depreciation on the list, must add to that loss the freight and war tax he paid originally. If operated for at least one more year, or better still, two years, then the depreciation is spread over a big mileage and the cost per mile of car operation is reduced. Keep in mind always that it is the cost per mile that should interest you. Forget about time and think of miles traveled.

The owner of a car that has run, say, 10,000 miles may be unwise in selling at any time—one, two or even three years, if the condition of the car is such as to make it give a high ultimate mileage. One owner may ruin a car in 4,000 miles; another, who properly cares for his vehicle, may operate it for 20,000 or 30,000 miles and still keep the cost per mile down.

The cost per mile should be constant throughout the life of a car. This can be accomplished by proper lubrication, adjustment, and by having repairs made properly, at the right time. When these things are not done the cost per mile curve ascends.

Factors affecting used-car values are:

(1) Reputation of manufacturer and car.

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Sani-Flush performs a task that cannot be done so well by any other means. Always keep a can handy in the bathroom.

Buy Sani-Flush at your grocery, drug or hardware store, or send 25c for a full-size can.

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Eases pain—prevents stiffening

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Sloan's Liniment
—kills pain!

(2) Supply and demand in the used-car field at the place of sale.
(3) Supply and demand in the new-car field.
(4) Price trend and current prices.
(5) Condition of the car and miles traveled.
(6) Changes made since the model was brought out.

A car that is made by a responsible manufacturer whose product is widely known will naturally have a greater demand in the used-car market; therefore, the depreciation on such a car is a minimum. An obscure make or an orphan depreciates at an enormous rate not only for the first year, but thereafter. Cars that are made by responsible concerns whose distribution is limited will have an exceedingly high depreciation outside of the territory adjacent to manufacture. In some instances the first year's depreciation on such cars is 60 per cent. In some instances dealers refuse to buy cars of this class.

As in every commercial field, supply and demand are determining factors of selling price. If the market is glutted with a certain make and model, dealers naturally depress values, and from month to month, or even week to week, these values may go lower, depending on the two important influences explained in the preceding paragraph. When new cars are selling well and dealers are making money, they are inclined to trade closely, giving the new car purchaser the very least that his car is worth. When business conditions are not favorable, the dealer is apt to be more liberal. It is wrong to do this, but the dealer does it in the hope of bolstering up sales. In the end the consumer gains and the dealer loses. The consumer is so wise now that he takes advantage of the dealer's condition, forcing him to extend his trade allowance to the very maximum. But even so, the consumer does not always win. Often he loses, if he trades a car that the owner has not operated beyond the critical mileage at which wear begins to become plainly apparent.

When a manufacturer introduces a new model that is radically different from his previous one, down go used-car values. That is as it should be. The intrinsic worth of the used cars is not impaired, but their market value is deprest because of the style change and improvements in the new car. The changes are the inducements to purchase a new car. In thousands of instances the purchaser values style to such a degree that he is willing to accept a big loss on his present car in order to get the new one, even tho for transportation value alone the new one is no better than the car he owns.

Consider, then, when you are about to sell your car. Have you operated it over sufficient mileage? Will the new car do more for you than the car you now own? If you are one of those who demand style above all else, then trade regardless of cost per mile, but if you are a motorist who wants first of all low-cost transportation and style afterwards, you will think twice before you sell.

Their Single Thought.—Blushing she hid her face in her father's breast.

"He loves me!" she murmured.

"And he will marry you?"

"Yes!"

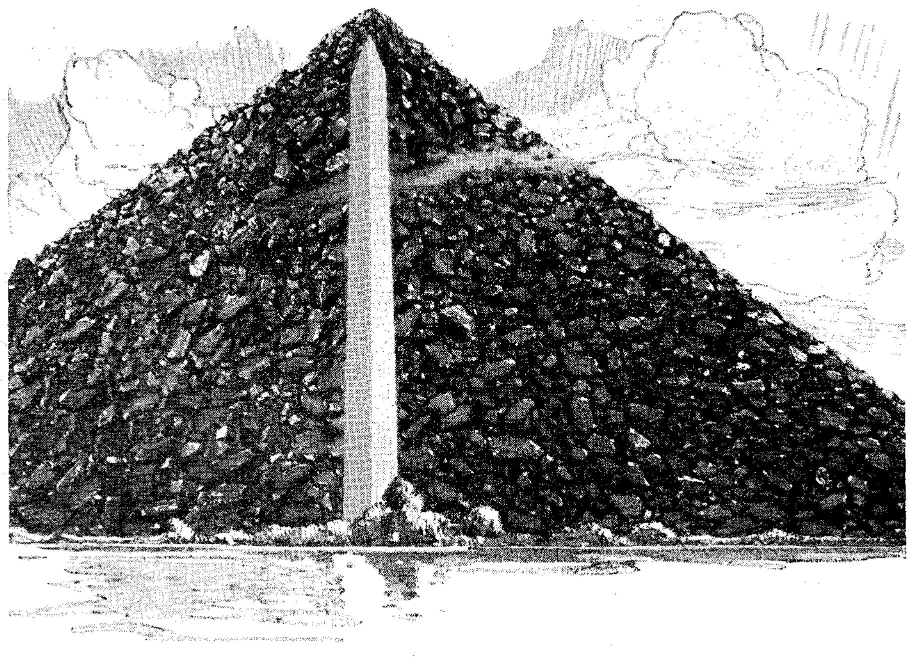
"Has he money? Does he earn much?"

She stared at her father.

"That's strange!"

"What's strange?"

"He asked me just the same questions about you!"—*Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).



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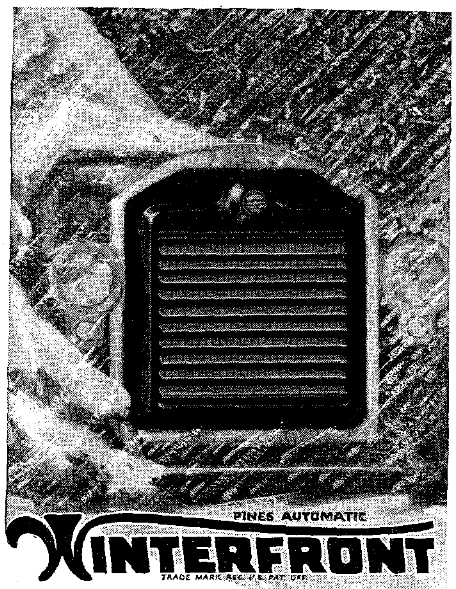

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My car is......................... Model..........

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ANCESTRAL MEMORIES IN SMELLS

THE odor of your dinner, as it cooks, pleases you because you remember how your grandfather thousands of degrees back liked his, as it roasted over the coals of his primitive fire. Many smells evoke these primitive racial memories, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free in an article written for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate (New York). In fact, the sense of smell is more closely connected with the evolution of the human brain, Dr. Free thinks, than any other. The writer himself has conducted a special investigation on this sense, with apparatus that he describes, and he concludes that smells affect human emotions of the kind commonly called "feelings"; those of pleasure, of depression, of irritability and the like. For instance, he says, there is a certain well-known chemical, the smell of which is so depressing that continual breathing of its odor may bring even healthy and normal individuals to the verge of suicide. Certain other odors are pleasing and exciting. Some—lemon and oranges are examples—are pleasing but calming, at least to the majority of people. There is a tremendous field for psychological investigation in all this, Dr. Free tells us—a field that no one has ever studied, except in the most superficial way. He proceeds:

> Practically all the reactions to smells are emotional effects on the part of our mind that is called "unconscious." They are not reasonable, intellectual reactions at all. For example, I know two people who are instantly rendered irritable by the smell of horseradish. They want to fight; to hurt some one. One of them described to me the great waves of hatred and irritation that roll over his entire mentality the instant the odor of horseradish enters his nostrils.
>
> This is not a conscious thing at all. He does not *recognize* the smell of horseradish. Indeed, as he told me, he had suffered for years from these sudden and unaccountable fits of anger, mostly at the table, before he indentified their cause at all. Horseradish was not suspected until its effect was discovered accidentally. Now, whenever he feels a fit like this coming on, he merely looks around for the offending horseradish bottle, has it removed and becomes again his normal, sunny self.
>
> This case is unusual, I imagine, only in that the cause of the curious emotional "mood" has been discovered. Many people have these spells of causeless anger, depression, exaltation or other emotional feeling. Most physicians ascribe them either to pure imagination or to some physical upset.
>
> There is sound psychology underneath the ancient use of incense to place the churchgoer in the proper mental attitude for worship. Moods and smells may go together much more closely than we think.
>
> The reason why smells affect so profoundly the unconscious, "moody" parts of the human mind is not far to seek. Smell and the mind grew up together.

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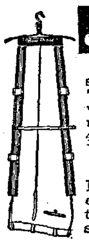

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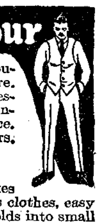

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The human brain began in primitive nervous organs that are much like the modern nerves of smell.

Millions of years ago, says Dr. Free, the highest forms of life on earth were little moving drops of jelly. They had only one sense, a primitive sense of touch. Creatures like this still exist. Millions can be found in the water of ponds and ditches everywhere. They have only one sense—a touch sense in the skin; yet it does, imperfectly, everything that our five senses do for us. We read further:

As evolution went on two things happened to this primitive sense-skin. Parts of it got folded into the body. Some of these made the special senses; the eye, the ear, the nose, the nerves of taste. Others of the infolded parts made the nerves and ultimately the brain.

The organs of sense are not merely connected to the brain; the brain is an extension and growth from them. And of the modern special senses that of smell remains both closely associated with the brain and not much altered from its primitive condition. What wonder, then, that its effects on the ancient, unconscious and emotional part of the brain should be so profound?

The psychology of smells is still a storehouse of racial and pre-racial memories. For example, the smell that is most nearly certain to be liked by every one is the smell of meat that has just begun to cook. A close second to it is the smell of wood smoke that is not too strong. This is undoubtedly a racial memory. For thousands of years our savage ancestors lived around campfires and ate meat toasted over the coals.

Dangers were recognized then by unexpected noises or by unusual sights. By smells, on the other hand, the prehuman creatures were accustomed to recognize not danger, but familiarity. It is very probable, indeed, that this ancient signal of strangeness or of likeness is with us still, overlaid with a veneer of intelligence.

It has long been known to close observers of humanity that different races have different bodily odors, and that these play a large part in the utterly unreasonable racial antipathies that are still so rampant in the world. May not the same thing be true between individuals? Unreasonable likes and dislikes between people are certainly common enough. Nobody knows what causes them. Why not slight odors, unconsciously perceived, an "odor of strangeness" that arouses some latent memory buried these many millenniums in the cellars of our minds?

The emotional life of mankind is no less important than the intellectual. How you feel each day; whether you are happy or depressed, zestful or lazy, is no less important than how you think.

"It seems fantastic to think of some day stopping a riot with a pleasant smell, but I am convinced that it is not fantastic at all. It is much more reasonable than stopping riots with words, and even that has been done.

If you want to educate men or flatter them or argue with them, approach them hrough their eyes or their ears. These are ways to reach the intellectual mind. But if you merely want to please them or o make them happy, there is a better way. It is through the nose. Some day cience will know this way well enough to use it.

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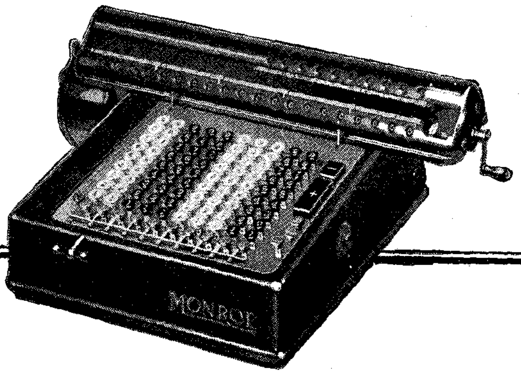
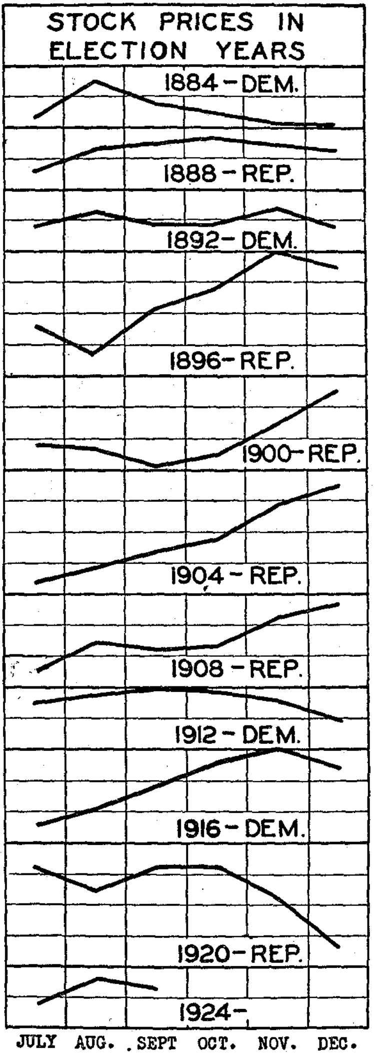


INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BUSINESS NOT SO MINDFUL OF POLITICS

MUCH OF THE TALK ABOUT the effect of politics on business seems to be "bunk" to *The Business Bulletin* of the Cleveland Trust Company. It points out that business is just as prosperous during the administration of one party as of the other, and that in election years there does not seem to be any definite relationship between the course of the stock market and the result of the election. During the last 40 years, it will be remembered, we have had a Republican administration for 24 years, and a Democratic one for 16. During this time business has many times gone up and down between the depths of depression and the heights of prosperity. It has been a fairly simple matter, therefore, to study the curves representing business conditions and discover what percentage of the months during the Republican years have been prosperous, and the same for the Democratic years. We read that:

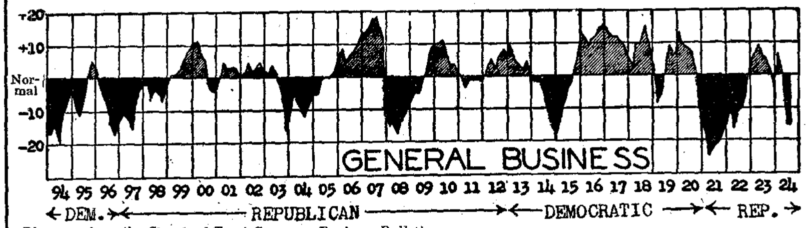
> These studies have been carried through with the curve for general business computed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and with the curve based on the percentage of pig-iron blast furnaces in operation, and both methods give almost identical results. They show that during the 24 years of Republican administrations 55 per cent. of the months have been months of business prosperity, and 45 per cent. months of depression. The records for the 16 years of Democratic administrations shows 55 per cent. of prosperous months and 45 per cent. of months of depression. There is not a half of 1 per cent. of difference between the two records.
>
> In the past one party has given the workingman just as full a dinner-pail as has the other party. There seems little reason to believe that the record of the immediate future will differ materially from that which has gone before.



The curves show average prices of 10 railroad stocks from 1884 to 1896, and of 24 industrial stocks from 1900 on. The abbreviations indicate the party carrying the election of the year.

In the same issue of *The Business Bulletin* we are told that the records of the stock market during the past 40 years do not reveal any significant relationship between the movements of stock prices and national elections. In the time mentioned there have been ten Presidential elections, and *The Business Bulletin* presents a diagram, reproduced on this page, showing how stock prices moved during the last six months of each year, and indicating which party won the election in November. It seems that, "in four of the ten cases stock prices have fallen from October to November, and then continued to decline to December. In three cases they have risen from October to November and then declined to December. In the remaining three cases they have risen constantly from September to October, to November, and to December." Clearly, we are told, "no general rule can be formulated from these movements," and—

> Similar contradictory and varying results would be shown if one were to compare the records of the 10 years immediately following the election years in these four decades, or the 10 years just preceding them. Some of them show rising markets, and others falling ones, and there does not appear to be any relationship between these results and the Republican or Democratic victories. The weight of the evidence indicates that economic and business factors far outweigh in effect the influence of political results in shaping the course of prices in the stock market.



Diagrams from the Cleveland Trust Company *Business Bulletin*

COURSE OF BUSINESS UNDER REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC RULE

Showing deviations in business activity above and below normal.

WHY WE DON'T KNOW MORE ABOUT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

A LAWYER representing the Greater New York Savings and Loan Association is said to have complained recently that the people in the State and city are not aware of the advantages that building and loan associations "offer to persons who are desirous of owning their own homes or to those who wish to save their earnings systematically." To which *Advertising and Selling Fortnightly* (New York) replies that there is nothing very remarkable about this, since "nobody apparently has taken the necessary time or invested the necessary capital" to tell the people what they ought to know. In an article in the same periodical, Mr. Thomas Schoonmaker declares that "with the recognized need for more homes the country over, banks and other institutions—particularly the building and loan associations—have been overlooking an opportunity to educate the small investor and show him how he could utilize his savings to greater benefit to himself and the more lasting prosperity of his family." Banks, he says, have abandoned the idea that it is undignified to advertise, but most of the advertising of banks and financial houses has been "over the head of the small investor." So it seems to Mr. Schoonmaker that "the potential possibilities of development of these owners of small nest-egg accounts should be looked after more carefully than they are at present." They make a surprizing total, we are told, in view of estimates that unscrupulous promoters of spurious securities get away wit from $500,000,000 t $1,500,000,000 of th money a year. Th Building and Loan Associations have been i existence since 1831, the have been a great hel to thousands, but the "have not grasped th opportunity of telling th tens of thousands th advantages of their typ

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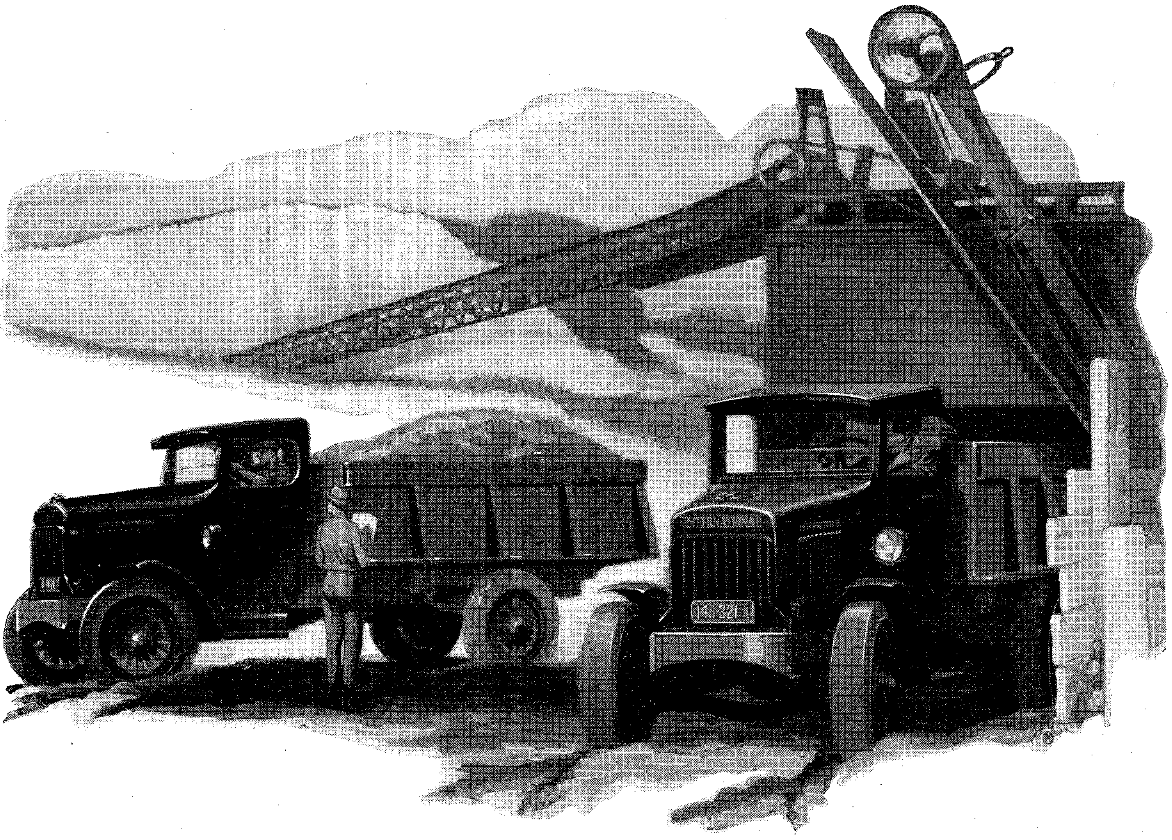

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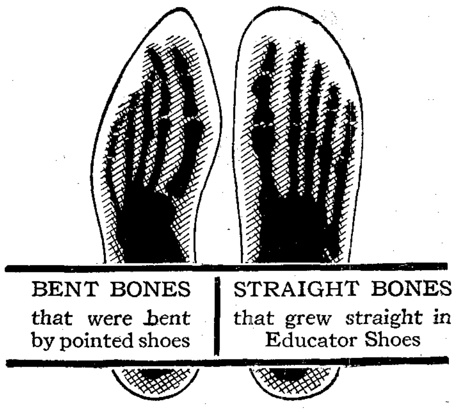
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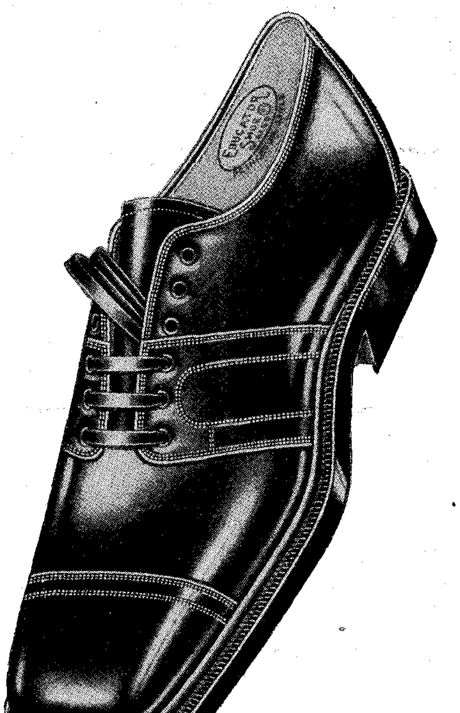

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of organization." In 1922 the assets of New York State building and loan associations increased by $22,000,000, but "most of this growth came from word of mouth advertising of members," and Mr. Schoonmaker remarks:

> With the present shortage of homes it is interesting to speculate on what the increase in assets would have been if the public at large had known the merits of building and loan association methods, and how their plan operates to aid home-seekers to become home-builders.
>
> Members of building and loan associations can not be depended upon to advertise the merits of their organizations. They may tell their friends of their successful experience, but there is a natural reticence on the part of most people to discuss their financial affairs with friends.
>
> The only way that the broadest benefit will ever be secured to associations is by telling the public, first, that they are here; second, what they do; third, how they do it; and fourth, keep telling them.
>
> It is surprizing that there has not been a concerted effort on the part of building and loan associations to announce themselves and do their bigger part in establishing homes and salvaging the huge sums which yearly go into hole-in-the-wall speculation.

CASH VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION

IT is $72,000, according to Dean Lord of the Boston University College of Business Administration; and the cash value of a high-school education is $33,000. The Boston institution has been carrying out a careful study of the earning capacity of college graduates, and the report just issued contains a number of interesting facts. According to a New York *Herald Tribune* summary, the average maximum income of the untrained man is $1,200 a year; that of a high-school graduate $2,200, and that of a college graduate $6,000. The total earnings of the three types up to the age of sixty are set at $45,000, $78,000, and $150,000. It is also estimated that while the untrained man at the age of fifty begins to drop toward dependence, the college man reaches his maximum earning capacity at sixty. As the report is quoted further:

> The untrained man goes to work as a boy of fourteen and reaches his maximum income at the age of thirty. This maximum is, on the average, less than $1,200 a year. In view of the fact that this income, is earned through manual labor dependent on physical strength, it begins to fall off at the age of fifty or even earlier, and soon reaches a level below self-support.
>
> The figures show that more than sixty of every 100 untrained workers are dependent on others for support at the age of sixty. Between fourteen and eighteen, the four years which might have been spent in high school, the untrained young man usually earns not more than $2,000.

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By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 15.—The boundary commission bill empowering the British Government to nominate an Ulster member of the commission to define the frontier between Ulster and the Irish Free State, called for in the Anglo-Irish Treaty, is passed by the Irish Dail.

October 16.—A $7,000,000 conflagration is caused in Canton, China, by the hostile armies fighting about that city.

October 17.—Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States since 1902, will be succeeded at Washington by Nosky Georges Daeschner, director of administrative affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, and for many years a distinguished diplomat, it is announced in Paris.

The Army of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, war lord of Manchuria, has been driven beyond the Great Wall, by the army of the Central Government at Peking, says an official communiqué from Peking.

October 18.—Nominations for the British Parliamentary elections of October 29 are closed after 1,405 candidates are nominated for the 615 seats in the Commons. Thirty-eight candidates win their seats by acclamation, among them being former Premier Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, and T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House of Commons," Independent.

Fierce fighting is reported at Shanhaikwan between the invading Manchurian forces under Gen. Chang Tso-Lin and the army of the Central Government at Peking, under Gen. Wu Pei-Fu.

October 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople to London says that 1,000 Greeks have been arrested for expulsion from Turkish territory, the action being taken under the agreement for the exchange of populations.

October 20.—President Ebert dissolves the Reichstag, and the election is set for December 7. The Government commanded only a majority of eight Democrats, and dissolution was ordered to reorganize the Government on a wider parliamentary basis.

DOMESTIC

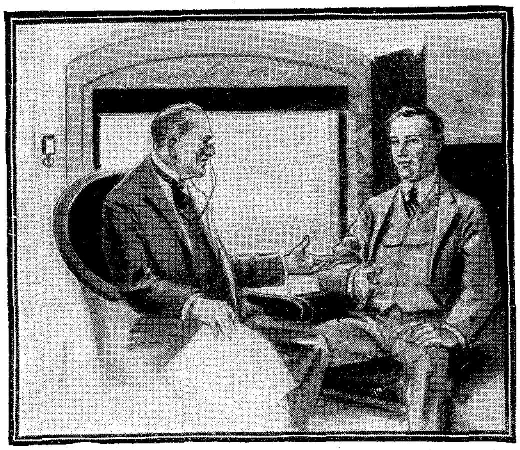
October 15.—The *ZR-3* ends its flight from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, New Jersey, covering 5,066 miles in 81 hours and 17 minutes.

October 16.—The *ZR-3* will be named the *U. S. S. Los Angeles*, announces Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Dr. Hugo Eckener, captain of the craft on her voyage over, and three members of its crew, are received by President Coolidge at the White House.

October 19.—Two are killed and seventy-seven injured in a rear-end collision of two International Railway electric trains on the Niagara Falls-Buffalo high-speed line at Ellicott Creek, New York.

October 20.—An officer and three enlisted men are killed and eighteen others injured in an explosion in the forward twin-gun mount on the scout cruiser *Trenton*, caused by a flare-back in target practise off the Virginia Capes.

Four hundred thousand stills have been confiscated and 39,000,000 gallons of



SCENE: Pullman smoking compartment. Judge Kirkland and Lawyer Roberts continuing a conversation begun at dinner.

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Timely Talk on a Vital Subject

Judge: "Well, this business of selling direct-by-mail throughout the country is surely very popular with the public."

Lawyer: "Yes, but some of my clients say that in the interest of local merchants, the States ought to find some way to check it."

Judge: "I don't see why they should check it or how they can do it. Selling merchandise is an interstate business. I can sell and you can buy in the best market wherever it is. What can a State do about it?"

Lawyer: "You're probably right, I'll admit. The States can't very well put the 'kibosh' on legitimate interstate business."

Judge: "Certainly not. The States cannot hold up arbitrarily any direct-by-mail transaction, nor can they tax life-insurance premiums thus sent by mail."

Lawyer: "How's that?"

Judge: "Policies are written for people 'direct,' all over the country, and have been for years. The United States Supreme Court has decided unanimously that life-insurance premiums on such policies are exempt from State taxes. The usual license-fees and charges also do not apply. All this helps policyholders."

Lawyer: "Oh, you refer to the Postal Life?"

Judge: "Yes, that Company hasn't any agents and never has had. United States Senator Overman, who matured one of its policies, said on the floor of the upper House of Congress: 'It is a very strong company, and is conducting a great business in this country. They do it all by printed matter.' The applicant deals direct, personally or by letter. The method is good common sense as well as sanctioned by law."

Lawyer: "You are quite right. I wrote the Postal once myself just to find out how the Company did business, but never followed it up."

Judge: "I go you one better; I not only wrote them, but took a policy nine or ten years ago and have carried it ever since."

Lawyer: "How's the cost?"

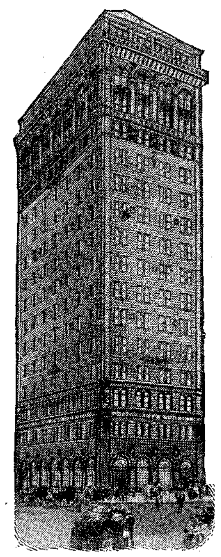
Judge: "Lower than policies of the same kind of insurance I hold in other companies, and besides they give me a free medical examination each year just so I can keep in trim."

Lawyer: "That's pretty good. You live in Idaho and deal with a New York company by mail. Did you ever look the Company up?"

Judge: "It is chartered and licensed by New York State, whose laws are very strict and I called on them when I was East last June. The insurance in force is $43,000,000 and the annual income $2,000,000. They're now in their own building on Fifth Avenue. Their organization impressed me as most efficient in every department of the Company."

Lawyer: "Believe I'll write them to figure on a policy for me."

Judge: "Don't think you could do better. Life insurance without agents is a distinct public service. The point is made, and I think it is a good one, that the Company is subject to the United States Postal Authorities, as well as the careful supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of New York. The Postal simplifies the business, saves you money, safeguards your health and will treat you right in every way. I'd take another policy myself if I hadn't passed the age-limit."



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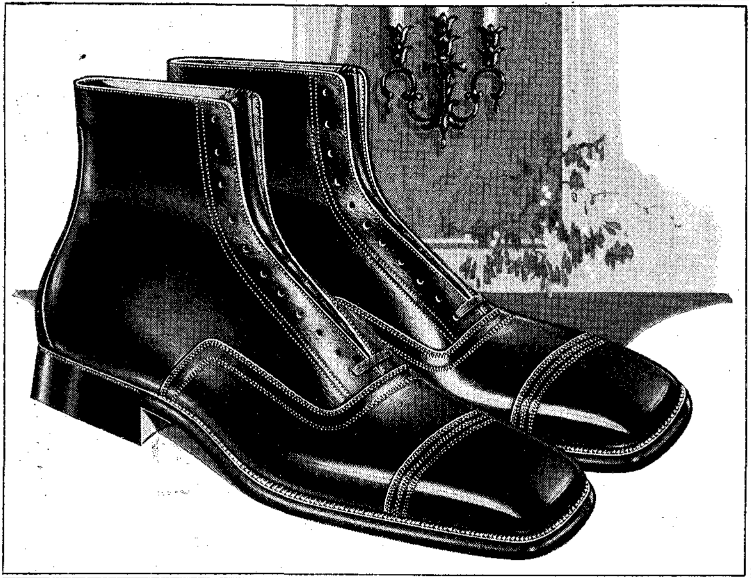

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What pose gives a woman extra height?
Are you certain your costume is appropriate for the occasion?
Who can wear kimono sleeves? Bell sleeves; Short sleeves? No sleeves?
What the fleshy woman can wear gracefully
What colors make one look young or old?
What type of face needs the shadowing hat?
Making over the "plain" girl
Should a woman with strong hands wear rings?
What principles should control the choice of a hat?
What hat should the spectacled woman wear?
Your face—You can make it what you will
What you should know of fabrics
Laces and furs that become you
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

liquor have been seized during his three-year administration, reports Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. More than 138,200 cases, he says, have been taken to Federal courts and 94,300 convictions have been obtained.

October 21.—The death-rate from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor-vehicles, except motorcycles, in the United States, increased from 10.4 to the 100,000 population in 1920 to 14.9 in 1923, according to the Census Bureau, whose statistics cover 87.6 per cent. of the population of the country. The total number of fatalities for the year was 14,412.

The Government's suit against the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company to cancel the Elk Hills naval reserve oil leases granted to the E. L Doheny oil companies begins in the Federal Court in Los Angeles.

The New York State Court of Appeals unanimously affirms the conviction of William H. Anderson, former State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in New York, for forgery in the third degree.

Not So Long.—WANTED—Room and board in private family near Vgn. Ry., for my wife; no children, for about 6 months Reference Vgn. Ry. yard office.—*Classified Ad. in the Roanoke (Va.) Times.*

Obstinate.—MOTHER—"Now, children, don't quarrel. What's the matter?"

HAROLD—"We're playin' shipwreck, an' Susie won't go in the bathroom an' drown herself."—*American Legion Weekly.*

While There's Life.—FARMER—"An' 'ow be Lawyer Barnes doin', doctor?"

DOCTOR—"Poor fellow! He's lying at death's door."

FARMER—"There's grit for 'ee—at death's door an' still lyin'!"—*London Humorist.*

No Use.—MRS. X—"Why have you never sued any of your divorced husbands for alimony?"

MRS. Y—"By the time I'm ready to leave a man, he's always bankrupt."—*Boston Transcript.*

Experience, at Usual Rates.—Another racing season is closing and the usual number of men have learned once again that the only people who make any money following the horses are the teamsters.—*New York American.*

All Through.—A working-man got a job at a coal-mine siding, running wagons down an incline. There was only a sleeper at the bottom to stop the wagons, so the boss told him to be careful and keep the brake on On the third day four wagons went down at a terrific speed and jumped over the sleeper into the canal below.

The boss saw all that happened from his office window, and came rushing out with wrathful face. The man forestalled the remarks of the enraged employer:

"You needn't come grumbling at me," he announced. "I ain't working for you."—*Chicago Continent.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

to try men's hearts—"H. A. T.," New Haven, Conn.—To "C. K.," of Water Street, Pa., the Lexicographer is indebted for a reference to "Proverbs" 17: 3: "The fining pot is for silver and the furnace for gold: but the Lord *trieth the hearts.*"

The proverbs cited are not to be found in most dictionaries of quotations, because they are Proverbs of the Bible. None occur in "Ecclesiastes." The brawling woman and the froward man are to be found in "Proverbs" in chapter 21 (verses 8 and 9); "Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth" in chapter 27, verse 1; "Labor not to be rich" in 23: 4. The cautions against drink, gluttony, and the strange woman are in this same chapter (verses 21-28); but the last subject is more fully treated in chapters 6 and 7. "The soft answer turneth away wrath" occurs in chapter 15, verse 1; "Go to the ant, thou sluggard" in chapter 6, verse 6.

As to your question concerning "the daughters of the horseleach," see "Proverbs" chapter 30, verse 15. In this chapter are also "the three things that are unsatisfied," "the three things too wonderful for us," "the three things which disquiet the earth," "the four which it can not bear," and "the four things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise."

try and—, try to—."W. C. McC.," Ashtabula, O.—"To try *and*" and "to try *to*" are both correct English. The first is an idiom found in Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. 224, written in 1670. It has been in steady use down the centuries since that time and is accepted as sound English to-day. English literature during the 19th century shows a greater preponderance of usage of "try *and*" over "try *to*," but in American practise, "try *to*" prevails. Once again the Lexicographer enunciates the truism that the standard of *usage* of good writers determines that which is correct in English and not the dicta of the grammarian or the rhetorician. In so far as he is personally concerned, he is merely the recorder of words as he finds them in the language of his time, and does not hold briefs to dispute with those who, as you express it, "are presumptuous enough to dispute" that this or that should be so. It would be extremely unwise for any lexicographer to take an individual writer, no matter how good he might be, and accept a solecism or an error on his part as an example of good English; but, if several or many good writers use any given construction, that construction becomes established, regardless of the grammarian or rhetorician to the contrary.

If Milton, Addison, Swift, and other writers, used the form "try *and*—" instead of "try *to*—," the grammarian who would rid the language of it has a great task before him.

"G. B. S.," Portland, Ind.—(1) The pronunciation of *Dawes* is *doz*—*o* as in *or*, *z* as in *buzz*. (2) As to the "most scholarly version of the Bible" there is a growing consensus. The three versions most current are the King James or "Authorized," completed in 1611; the Revised Version, completed in 1885; and the American Standard Version, which appeared in 1901. The reasons for the two later versions are: (1) Since 1611 many manuscripts not known at that time have been discovered and were used in settling the text, changing, in several important respects, the text used by the translators of the Authorized Version; (2) Knowledge of the original languages has become more exact. Many scholars, especially in America, felt that the revisers who put forth the Revised Version were in many respects too timid and in other respects too conservative. The consequence was the publication of the American Standard Version which incorporated changes proposed by the American revisers for the 1885 revision. The American Standard is closest to the original text of both the Old and New Testaments and has been described as "a model of exact work."

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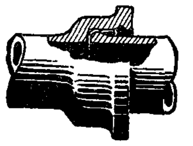

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Latest Automatic Churn.—Farmers are said to be considering the delivery of milk by Fords. Butter ought to be cheap soon. —*The Passing Show* (*London*).

At the Servants' Ball.—MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE—"No, really not another, Thompson; I'm getting danced out."

THOMPSON—"Not darned stout, ma'am, just a trifle plump."—*London Mail.*

Hard-Hearted Doc.—

LODGE UNDER KNIFE AGAIN
Senator's Condition Pleases His Physician

—*Headline in the Boston Transcript.*

That's Different.—HEAD OF THE HOUSE (in angry tones)—"Who told you to put that paper on the wall?"

DECORATOR—"Your wife, sir."

"Pretty, isn't it?"—*The Congregationalist* (*Boston*).

Caught.—CONDUCTOR—"Is that child five years old?"

LADY—"Oh, no, he's only just four."

CONDUCTOR—"Then you must pay his fare. Only children under three ride gratis."—*Strix* (*Stockholm*).

The Good Old Days

DOCTORS OPERATE ON BOYS' HEAD TO MAKE BETTER BOY OF HIM

—*Newspaper Headline.*

That isn't where our dads operated to make better boys of us.—*Pitt Panther.*

Where Anything Goes.—"So you have given up writing novels."

"Yes—the publishers said my imagination was too lively—plots lacked probability—but I'm doing very well writing advertisements."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Cheap Luck.—"I was advised if I wished to be lucky," remarked the Elgin man, "to throw a penny over the bridge the first time the train crossed running water. I did it, but the string nearly got entangled when I was pulling it up again."—*Bristol Times and Mirror.*

Doing It Right.—"What on earth are you wearing all those coats for?" asked the neighbor.

"Well," was the reply, "I'm going to paint my barn, and the directions on the paint-can say, 'For best results, put on three coats.'"—*The Watchword* (*Dayton, O.*).

The Insult.—"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" the judge asked the darky.

"Well, yo' honah," said the culprit, "it was jest like this: I hands him a telegram for mah girl, an' he starts in readin' it. So I jest nachurally ups an' hands him one."—*American Boy.*

They All Do.—MR. BACON—"Did you hear those measly roosters crowing this morning early?"

MRS. BACON—"Yes, dear."

MR. BACON—"I wonder what on earth they want to do that for?"

MRS. BACON—"Why, don't you remember, dear, you got up one morning early, and you crowed about it for a week?"—*The Watchword* (*Dayton, O.*).

Help!—Mr. Marion Churchman, while driving home from the State Farm, on the Sproule Road, Saturday afternoon, was run into by another automobile. Mr. Churchman suffered a broken front wheel and had his front mud-guard badly bent.—*From the Springfield Township* (*Pa.*) *Citizen.*

Busy Days for Candidates as Campaign Whirls Down the Stretch.—The average day of a Presidential candidate as the campaign starts its whirlwind sprint for the finish:

La Follette denounces Wall Street.
Coolidge indorses Mothers' Day.
Davis denounces Harry M. Daugherty.
La Follette denounces Broad Street.
Coolidge praises fight on diabetes.
Davis denounces Forbes.
La Follette denounces Nassau Street.
Coolidge indorses benefits of fresh air.
Davis demands action on Albert M. Fall.
Coolidge points to superiority of helium gas over hydrogen.
La Follette demands wide-open spaces for the parking of automobiles.
Coolidge enrolls in annual Red Cross drive.
Davis contributes to Salvation Army Thanksgiving dinner fund.
La Follette kicks in to Volunteers of America Christmas-basket collection.

La Follette denounces LaSalle St.
Coolidge indorses the Bible.
Davis denounces Gaston B. Means.
La Follette promises more rainfall, if, and when, he is elected.

Davis questions THE LITERARY DIGEST figures.
Coolidge denounces typhoid fever and cancer.
La Follette promises more three-base hits in the Northwestern League.

Gaston B. Means denies he denied he denied it. Coolidge, Davis and La Follette call in cross-word puzzle experts to find out which one the statement favors.

Coolidge indorses the Grand Canyon.

Coolidge shakes hands with delegation of locomotive engineers.
Davis shakes hands with delegation of garage mechanics.
La Follette shakes hands with delegation of bootblacks.

Davis congratulates crew of the *ZR-3*.

Coolidge has breakfast with Al Jolson at the White House.

Editor of the Savannah *Swashbuckler* has talk with Coolidge and assures him he will carry Georgia and Florida by 180,000 votes.

Editor of the St. Albans *Toothpick* calls on Davis and tells him Vermont will be for him by margin of 40,000 votes.

Editor of the Washington *Daily Dirk* encourages La Follette with prediction that District of Columbia's vote will be split .333-.333-.333.—*Neal O'Hara in the New York Evening World.*